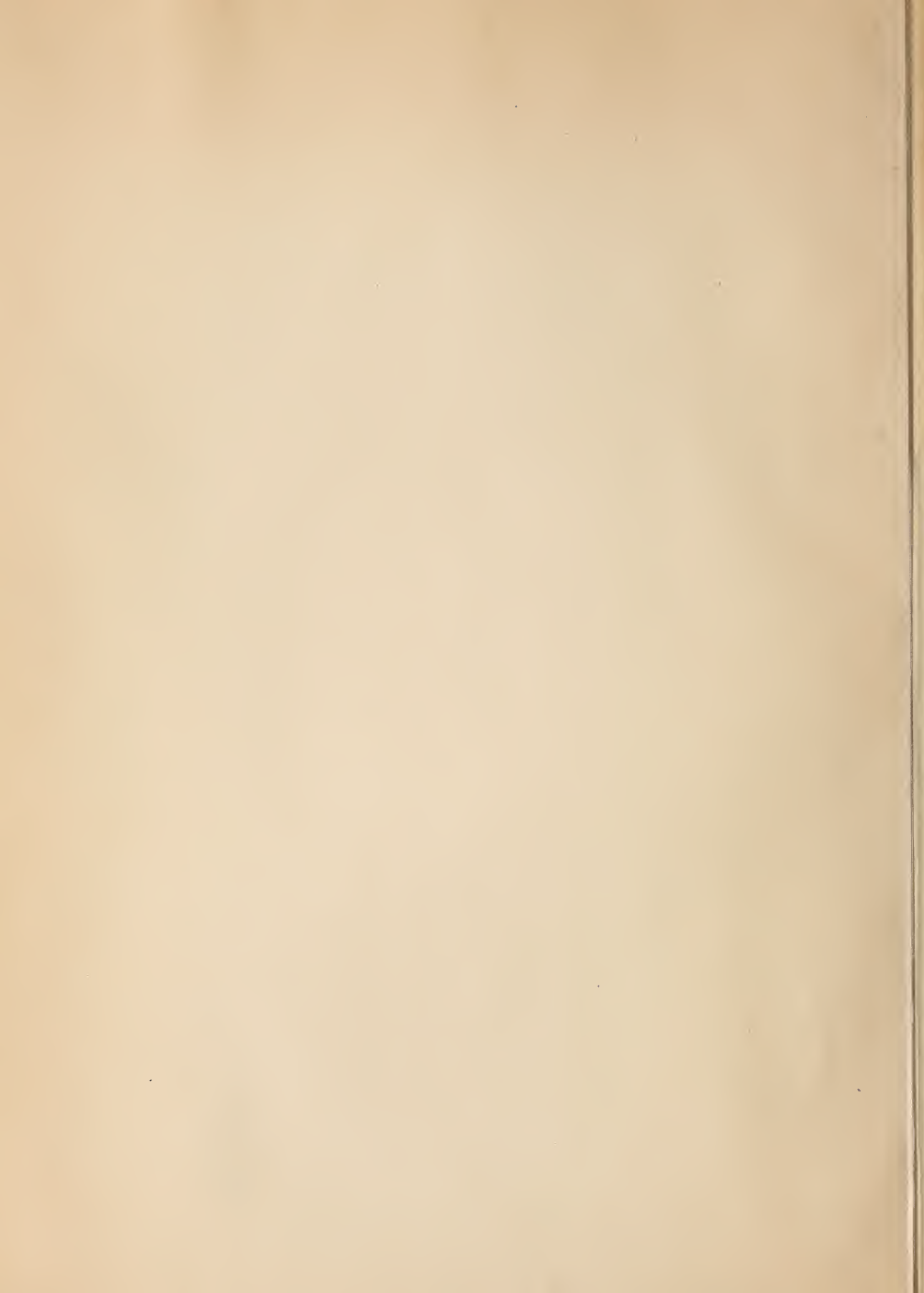


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DAILY DIGEST

33577

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 1

Section 1

October 1, 1930.

COTTON UTIL- IZATION

Allotment of \$250,000 by the Cotton Textile Institute to be used for developing the fashion importance of cotton goods during next year was announced yesterday by Charles K. Everett, in charge of the new uses section of the institute, according to the press to-day. Everett said this amount was double that expended for the purpose during this year and in 1929. The willingness of members and nonmembers of the institute to double the figure was described by him as the "acid test" of the success which the promotion work had met. The larger budget allotment will be used to extend the present avenues of approach to the public, which include moving pictures, radio addresses and style shows.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

The New York Times to-day reports: 'In the heaviest day of trading since June 18, stock prices declined to new low levels for 1930 yesterday, with transactions totaling 4,496,980 shares. During the general decline, 313 issues established new low records for the year and 692 issues were traded in, constituting the broadest market since June 19. Public liquidation and short selling were joint factors in the decline....Persistent weakness in the commodity markets was one of the unsettling influences. While wheat prices advanced, a long list of other commodities, including copper, cotton, rubber and sugar, declined to the lowest levels in many years....'

NEWSPRINT SIT- UATION

A Montreal dispatch to-day states that the latest information from newsprint circles is that the outlook for avoiding price cutting is excellent.

FORMER AMBASSADOR ON AMERICAN SUPREMACY

A Manchester, England, dispatch to-day states that Lord Howard, former British Ambassador to the United States, speaking before the Manchester branch of the English-Speaking Union yesterday described the United States as a new empire "actually far more powerful than any that has ever before existed." Lord Howard said he still found many people in England who persisted in considering the United States as if it were just another great power like France or Germany or Russia before the war. "It would be well if such persons would try to grasp one central fact of the present century," he said, "that a new empire has arisen in the world, actually far more powerful than any that has ever before existed...."

NATION'S BUSINESS

The steady return of the Nation to a sound business basis, between the inflated values of a year ago and the present low level of prices, was forecast yesterday at the Chicago, Ill., opening of the National Chain Store Association convention. (Press, Oct. 1.)

Section 2

Cream
Marketing

An editorial in *Successful Farming* for October says: "One tollgate to business is being eliminated in Illinois. Here farmers themselves, through the Illinois Agricultural Association, in co-operation with the creameries, are setting about to get rid of some of the enormous losses in cream marketing. We believe that their plan is the most advanced step in the marketing of cream since the advent of the first cooperative creamery. This plan provides for handling all of the cream of the members in a given locality through one local cream buying station. Where this plan is properly supported it will do away with the excessive numbers of cream stations and high buying costs. A few years ago Clinton, Missouri, had 14 cream buying stations where 2 could have done the work. To-day Laurens, Iowa, has 3 cream buying stations and a creamery. The cost of maintaining these extra stations must come out of the price the producer gets for his cream. This plan worked out by creamerymen and producers will eliminate excessive cream-buying costs and return the extra profit to the producer....Of fully as great importance also is the fact that cream will be graded and the producer will be paid on grade. This was practically impossible under the old system but will greatly increase the price to the man producing a quality product. The creamery industry of Illinois is to be congratulated upon the open-minded way in which they have met these proposals of cream producers...."

Milk Marketing
in Milan

Italian correspondence of *The Journal of the American Medical Association* for September 20 states that in Milan a new milk distributing central has been established which, beginning operations with 80,000 liters of milk a day, has, in a short time, brought the daily output to 220,000 liters. The milk is supplied by rural stations located within a radius of 18 kilometers of the city and is collected by a special type of truck. Every cow stable, at the points of origin, must be provided with suitable equipment in order that, by means of refrigeration, the product may have keeping qualities. Before the milk is accepted by the central depository, it is subjected to a chemical analysis with a view to ascertaining chiefly the butterfat content but also possible changes due to special phases in the sexual life of the animals, or to improper feeding....The distribution to the consumers is in bottles, which are thoroughly washed, provided with tight-fitting caps, and preserved in refrigerators."

New National
Park

An editorial in *The Daily Pantagraph* for September 24 says: "Great Smoky Mountains National Park is at last formally in existence, title to the land donated by North Carolina and Tennessee having been accepted by the Federal Government. With this acceptance, a new and magnificent playground for the people of the United States is available. This whole national park idea, when you stop to think of it, is one of the finest things our Government has done. Year after year, tourists by the thousands travel across the country to visit these great stretches of unspoiled natural beauty. The Great Smoky region fully deserves its inclusion in the list, and because of its proximity to the great eastern centers of population can be counted on to draw enormous crowds during the next few years."

Russian
Farming

An editorial in The Weekly Kansas City Star for September 10 says: "Russia has a long way to go before it becomes as efficient in agricultural production as the North American countries, it is indicated by W. A. Cochel in a series of articles on Russia now running in The Weekly Star. The small fields which the general run of the peasants till, about eleven acres in extent, and the fact that the workers must go to and from the villages, make for economic waste, both in effort and time. It is to overcome such waste that Russia is contemplating setting up a system of collective farming, described as the pooling of land and labor and the use of improved machinery. While working out this project, the Soviet has gone into actual wheat production itself, through the operation of vast State-owned farms such as Soviet Grain Farm No.1. Just how proficient the peasant farmer, as he is described in his rags and tatters by M. Cochel, will be in handling power machinery appears to be the crux of the Russian attempt. The American boy, whether on the farm or in the city, is a 'natural born' genius with machinery. Practically every boy on the farm who has reached the age of 15 is a competent mechanic....It is such aptitude with implements, as much as any one thing, which has made possible the widespread use of power equipment in America. First introduction of machinery for farming in Russia is being made on the state-owned farms, where the equipment is operated generally by imported mechanics. Whether such methods of farming can be continued on a large scale, or whether Russia will find it necessary to breed ability to handle machinery into her peasant boys, is one of the problems involved in the Soviet experiment."

Science and
Industry

An editorial in Nature for September 6 says: "Among the changes which the British Association for the Advancement of Science has witnessed since its formation in 1831 is the gradual disappearance of the demarcation between science and industry. As Lord Melchett pointed out in a recent address, the endeavor to distinguish between pure and applied science has now lost any kind of meaning. No clear distinction is possible between science and industry. The results of research work of the most speculative character often lead to outstanding practical results. Such progressive firms as Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., now follow in Great Britain the practice long current in Germany by fostering close contact with the scientific research work of the universities. The relation of science to industry was a main theme at the discussions of the British Association at Cape Town and Johannesburg last year, and this year's program affords further evidence of the interpenetration of science and industry. The discussions on the influence of fertilizers on the yield and composition of plants, on chemotherapy, and on the present position of the British dyestuffs industry, and the addresses to be given on recent progress in air-cooled aeroplane development, on investigations on tar distillate washes, on sugar beet investigations, the bearing of research on improved production of apples, Dr. P. I. duToit's presidential address on veterinary science and agriculture, and Sir Ernest W. Moir's presidential address on the interdependence of science and engineering, are sufficient evidence that the outlook of modern science is essentially practical and related to the requirements of industry. On the other

hand, scientific leadership is now a characteristic of all progressive and prosperous branches of industry. The industries in which the neglect of science has been most marked are those which are most stagnant or most acutely confronted by problems of reconstruction. If, however, it is true that in the last twenty-five years science has rapidly assumed the responsibility of leadership in industry, a yet wider responsibility is now demanded of it. Under the conditions of modern civilization the community in general, as well as industry, is dependent upon pure and applied science for its continued progress and prosperity. Under the influence of modern scientific discoveries and their applications, not only in industry but also in many other directions, the whole basis of society is rapidly becoming scientific, and to an increasing extent the problems which confront the national administrator, whether judiciary or executive, involve factors which require scientific knowledge for their solution..."

Upkeep of
Local Roads

An editorial in The Country Gentleman for October says: "A few years ago when it became apparent that a nation-wide system of surfaced highways was needed to accommodate the increasing automobile traffic, it was explained to the farmer that State and Federal funds must be devoted, for a time at least, exclusively to the main traffic-ways. He was asked to be a good fellow, to be patient, to continue to build secondary roads and keep them in repair with local tax money. And that is what the farmer has been doing--for a decade and a half. Through the gasoline tax and motor license fees, and sometimes by direct real-estate tax, he has been contributing his share to the building of arterial highways; and at the same time he has been paying for the upkeep of local roads so essential to country people. Now, with the primary system of highways approaching completion in many States and vast sums accruing every year from the gasoline tax, the time is ripe for highway commissions to give some thought to the matter of local roads. It is time that at least a part of the burden of building rural highways and keeping them in repair be lifted from the land. In several States, some State revenue is already being devoted to the upkeep of local roads, but in many others there has been no move in this direction. The surest way to reduce taxes on farm real estate is to place elsewhere part of the burden which it now bears. The farmer has helped pay for a system of primary highways, which traffic counts show are used chiefly by urban people; now it is no more than fair that the cities, through the gasoline tax, should help the farmer build a serviceable system of secondary roads so necessary to his business."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in Woman's Home Companion for October says: "Recently we told about the colored sidewalks that are appearing in various American cities. This leads a reader to ask why the idea should not be applied to highways. Motorists are delighted when they come to one of those fine concrete roads on which a car speeds so smoothly. But the eyes do feel the strain of watching the dazzling ribbon of white as it unwinds ahead. A pale green or soft brown road would be far easier to look at and would blend pleasantly into the landscape. Isn't it practical to pour a little paint into the concrete mixer? The long task of marking the main motor highways of the United States is being completed

this fall. Along ninety-seven thousand miles of roads have been placed, one mile apart, the distinctive little shields bearing the initials 'U.S.' and the route number. Millions of motorists watch for them and are grateful, without knowing exactly whom to thank. The credit goes directly to the Bureau of Public Roads and indirectly to the characteristic American genius for providing little conveniences on a big scale."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products Sept. 30.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$12.50; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10.25 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$11 to \$13.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.35 to \$9.80; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$9.35; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$8.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.85 to \$8.20; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.25.

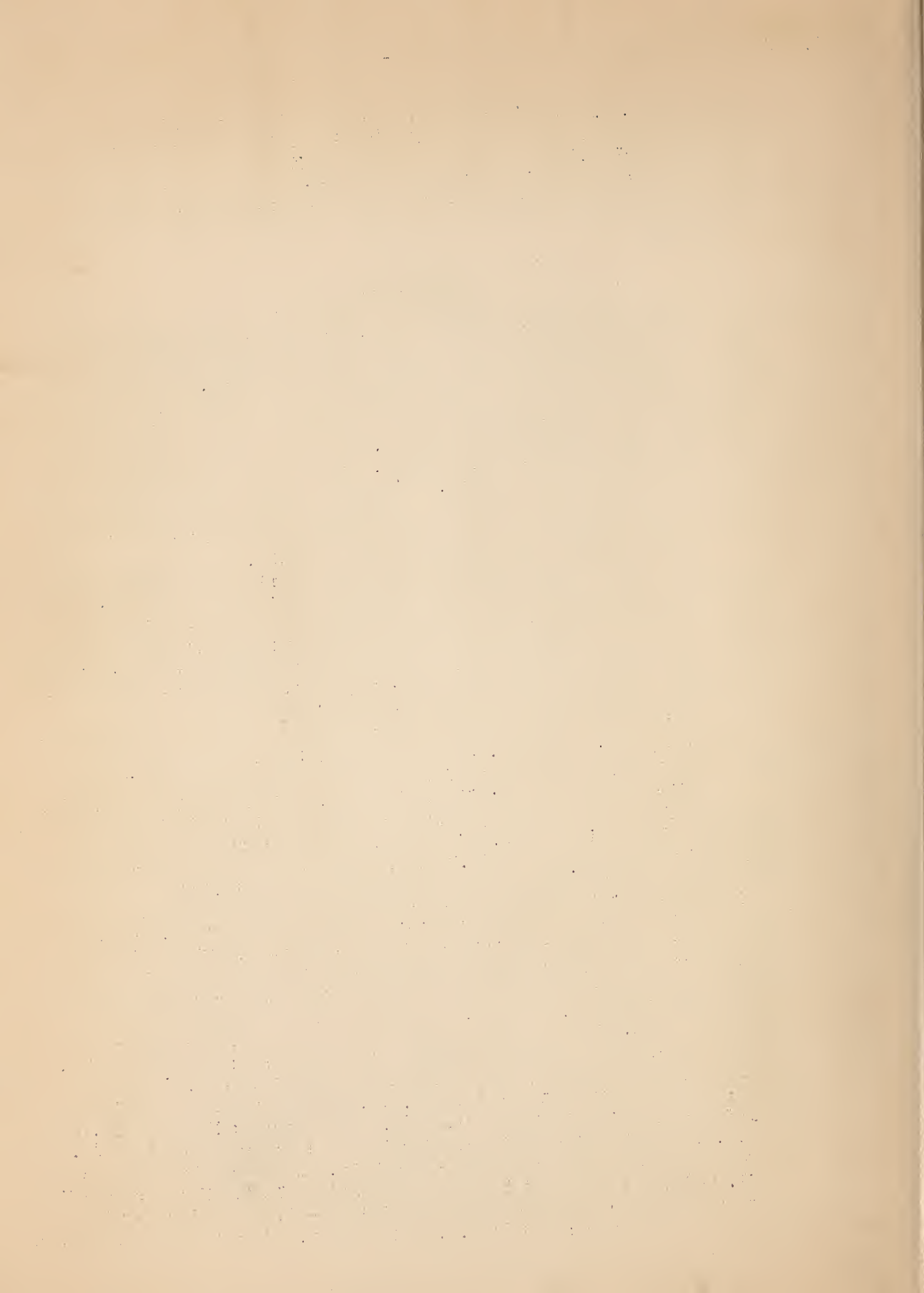
Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 79 to 82¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 87 to 87½¢; Kansas City 81 to 83½¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 72¼ to 73½¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 85¢; Minneapolis 75½¢ to 76½¢; Kansas City 79 to 81½¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 85 to 86¢; Minneapolis 78 to 79¢; Kansas City 81 to 83¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 35¼¢ to 36¢; Minneapolis 31 7/8 to 32 7/8¢; Kansas City 36¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score, 39½¢; 90 score, 38½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 to 22½¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 15 points to 9.56¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price stood at 18.29¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 10.18¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 23 points to 10.16¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$1.80-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; Cobblers \$1.70-\$2. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2.10-\$2.25 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.80-\$2.10 f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$2.50-\$2.65 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.55-\$1.70 f.o.b. Idaho points. New York Domestic type cabbage \$18-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$9-\$11 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern stock \$15-\$23 in Cincinnati; mostly \$11 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. New York Wealthy apples \$1.15-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Wealthys, McIntosh and Twenty Ounce \$1.40-\$1.50 in Chicago; McIntosh \$1.50 f.o.b. West Michigan points. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$3.50-\$4 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.10-\$1.40 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York and Mid-western sacked yellow onions ranged \$1.20-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 85¢-\$1 f.o.b. Rochester. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



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Vol. XXXIX, No. 2

Section 1

October 2, 1930.

WORLD BARTER PLAN

The press to-day reports: "The Capital learned yesterday that Federal officials are giving serious consideration to projects for the international bartering of products of which there are embarrassing surpluses in many countries. Coincidentally came the revelation that a few manufacturers of agricultural machinery have begun accepting wheat from farmers in lieu of cash.

"No connection was found between the policy adopted by domestic manufacturers and the proposals for international bartering. The international suggestions were said to have come from foreign sources. The two factors considered together, however, assumed significance, particularly as the League of Nations has been reported engaged in trying to find a solution for international business depression by concerted action of governments.

"Officials of the Federal Farm Board, where the report that American firms were accepting wheat in lieu of cash was confirmed, did not divulge the names of the corporations. The practice has been adopted in past times of business depression to the substantial benefit of agriculture. The companies which receive the wheat accept it at a set price, possibly at a value slightly above the market; and hold it in elevators for future sales, assuming part of the farmer's risk in order to aid him in supplying his needs..."

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

A series of statements from leaders in various industries, expressing the opinion that the business depression has reached bottom and that definite evidence of an upturn has appeared, were made public yesterday by The Manufacturer's Record of Baltimore..

Its own reports, The Manufacturer's Record said, indicate that seasonal buying and the replenishment of depleted stocks are gathering strength. "In making comparison of conditions to-day with 1929," it added, "the public generally fails to appreciate the fact that last year was a record in many respects. Business to-day throughout the country, while below that of 1929, is ahead of many previous years." The publication stated that some far-seeing executives were making purchases of raw materials at the present low level of prices; some even venturing the opinion that actual shortages are likely to develop in some commodities.

FARM BOARD ON GRAIN LOANS

The Federal Farm Board made the following statement yesterday: "The Federal Farm Board is making supplementary loans on grain against which the cooperatives have already secured primary loans. The board does not contemplate establishing any so-called peg price or any other fixed price for grain."

CANADA FINDS NO SOVIET DEALS

The Winnipeg Tribune yesterday published the following: "There has been no selling of grain futures by the Soviet Government on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Sir George Perley, Acting Prime Minister, said in Ottawa yesterday that grain exchange officials had made a thorough investigation but found no trace of Russian activity in the grain market. This was confirmed here by officials of the exchange..."

Section 2

American
Country
Life As-
sociation

An editorial in The Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home for September 27 says: "The American Country Life Association holds its annual conference this year at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, October 7 to 10. The theme of the conference will center around the question of rural standards of living. A splendid program has been prepared, which will include...such speakers as Hon. Frank O. Lowden, J. C. Stone, vice-chairman of the Federal Farm Board, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, Miss Grace Abbott, Chief of the United States Children's Bureau, Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, Zona Gale, John T. Frederick, and George Russell, the famous editor of the Irish Statesman....Since its inception many years ago, the American Country Life Association has served a very useful purpose in stimulating public interest in the social problems of rural life... In these modern days when rural people have become so absorbed with the economic problems of rural life, it is well to consider for a time some of the compensations of life on the farm other than the mere matter of making a living. Sitting in at the proceedings of the American Country Life Association conference should furnish a real inspiration to that large group of rural leaders who are most interested in building a more satisfying country life...."

Canadian
Production
Cost

An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker for September 27 says: "The Canadian Government Farm, at Ottawa, has been figuring on their exact costs of producing various crops. An acre of oats, worth \$33.08, cost \$50.62. Hay, at an acre cost of \$19.60, was valued at \$34.06. Potatoes were profitable, a yield of approximately 200 bushels per acre bringing \$178.93, costing \$80.99. Mangels, because of the large amount of work required, cost \$72.45 for an acre yield of 17.81 tons, worth at the time only \$1.91 per ton, or \$34.02 for the acre."

Meat Sit-
uation

Substantial declines in the wholesale prices of fresh pork cuts and of dressed lamb were features of the meat trade during the month ending October 1, according to a review of the livestock and meat situation issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers. Lamb prices, which have been declining sharply during the last few days, are now from 25 to 40 per cent lower than they were at the beginning of September, the declines varying according to grade and quality, and fresh pork loins are wholesaling from 20 to 30 per cent lower than they were at the beginning of the month. Other fresh pork cuts show similar declines. The prices of cured pork products remained fairly steady. There was a good demand for bacon, and a fair demand for smoked hams. Receipts of sheep and lambs during September were considerably heavier than during the previous month. The quantities offered for sale at the principal livestock markets of the United States during the month were the heaviest on record for any one month. Prices during the last week were lower than at any time for the past sixteen years.

Milk and
Growth

The Lancet (London) for September 13 says: "Interest in the best means of promoting the physical development of children was renewed in this country a few years ago by the investigations of H. C. Corry Mann, who showed that an additional daily allowance of a pint of milk



considerably increased the rate of growth of boys. By control experiments he showed that this enhanced rate of growth was not due to the correction of any absolute deficiency either in the total energy value of the diet or in the magnitude of its protein, carbohydrate, or fat content. The Scottish Board of Health later repeated the work and obtained very similar results; at the same time they observed that skim milk had almost the same stimulating effect on growth as whole milk. This observation apparently ruled out the possibility that the fat-soluble vitamins of milk might be concerned with the phenomenon, for skim milk has been proved to contain negligible quantities of these substances. It is possible to speculate concerning the nature of the factor or factors present in milk which bring about the increased rate of growth, and to suggest for instance that it may be the peculiar quality of the proteins, the mineral content, or some hitherto unrecognized water-soluble accessory factor; but no opinion about this can yet be expressed with confidence. There is another method of investigation which might throw light on the nature of the common dietetic deficiency in childhood which can be corrected by a supplement of milk--namely, the method of statistical survey. Such a survey is reported by Dr. J. B. Orr and Miss M. L. Clark in the present issue...It is not claimed that this nutritional survey has afforded any new information on the chemical constitution of the diets best suited to promote growth in children. It does, however, tend to support the conclusions reached by Corry Mann, and confirmed by the Scottish Board of Health, concerning the value of milk for growing children."

National Parks

An editorial in World's Work for October says: "It is peculiarly fitting that President Hoover, by executive proclamation, added twenty-two square miles to the Rocky Mountain National Park before beginning his vacation. The tentative plans which he made early last spring to visit several of the national parks during the summer were premised on his personal desire to turn the attention of the American people to their own wilderness playgrounds. He accomplished the same purpose by a stroke of his pen when he brought 14,144 acres of a magnificent scenic area within the confines of Rocky Mountain. Moreover, by his action he preserved for all time some of the outstanding natural wonders of America. The newest addition to our parks includes the Never Summer Range, so named by the Indians because snow never disappears from its mountains. Included also are the headwaters of the Colorado River, one of the last sanctuaries of wild life and the summer feeding grounds for Rocky Mountain sheep, elk, and deer. The area, a natural unit of the park, has geologic interest as well as scenic and wild-life values. Through it will be built part of the new Trail Ridge Road, the most lofty through highway ever constructed. Nine of its twenty-eight miles--over which tourists will literally ride the rim of the world as they proceed from the eastern to the western entrance of the park--are above timber line. At one point the road reaches an altitude of two miles above sea level. The grandeur of the area alone warrants the action the President has taken."

Southeastern Europe Forestry "About 1,000,000 ha. of virgin forest still remains in south-eastern Europe, principally in the Carpathians and the Balkan ranges. Mixed stands of spruce, fir and beech predominate, but there are many pure stands of spruce and of beech, and these contain the best timber. The virgin stands differ in many respects from managed selection forest. Although they are typically uneven-aged, they have fewer trees and less timber volume (300-600 cu.m.) per ha. Mixed stands of conifers and beech can best be converted to managed forest through selective or shelterwood cutting and natural reproduction. Pure beech stands should be cut under a shelterwood system combined with small openings in which other species (oak at low altitudes, spruce and fir above) should be planted so as to result in mixed stands. Pure conifer forest should be clear cut in strips, and the openings planted with 3-4 year old spruce and fir seedlings grown from local seed." (Social Science Abstracts, Sept.)

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

Ann Hark retails, in the form of a clever narrative in The Country Gentleman for October, the results of visits to various Government bureaus having to do with home economics. She says, in part: "...So, while we ate our belated dinner--the water had started boiling as soon as Mary forgot to watch it, thus proving my first contention--I told her something of what I'd seen and heard. I told her of my trip through the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture, where I'd seen two whole rooms filled with rats and guinea pigs, another full of refrigerators, a fourth occupied by eight huge ovens, a fifth given over to canning and preserving, a laboratory full of test tubes and retorts and Bunsen burners, and various other fascinating sights. I described my visit to the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce, and to the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, and I tried to tell her of some of the elaborate experiments carried on by the Government in the interest of women in the home....In the room filled with refrigerators, I told her, I'd seen a recording thermometer placed on every shelf of every refrigerator--not to mention a mercury thermometer that was moved about from spot to spot. Also, bottles of milk and cuts of meat and all sorts of food articles that were kept in different sections, to find out which spot was best for which....I told her how, during the past four years, 1,600 legs of lamb had been roasted in those ovens--not to mention 500 or 600 rib roasts of beef and various cuts of pork--and how when the meat is finished, a jury of five men tastes a slice from each, carefully marking down their opinions of aroma and texture, the flavor of the fat and lean, its tenderness and juiciness. And from the record of these findings the Bureau (of Home Economics) is able to determine what cuts of meat are best for various purposes, what oven temperatures bring most satisfactory results, and other facts of value to the housekeeper. The same applied to the canning and preserving experiments of the bureau, and all the time and labor saving conclusions reached are contained in handy little booklets any housewife can have upon request. There are plenty of other things going on in that department too...."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Oct. 1.--Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$12.25; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10.50 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$11 to \$13.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.35 to \$9.80; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$8.90 to \$9.40; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$7.75 to \$8.90 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.86 to \$8.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.25.

Grain quotations: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) at Minneapolis $81\frac{1}{4}$ to $84\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 red winter St. Louis 88¢ to $88\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, Kansas City 82 to 84¢; No. 2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 73 to $74\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 mixed corn Chicago $85\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 86¢; Minneapolis $78\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $79\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 79 to 81¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 86¢, Minneapolis $80\frac{1}{2}$ to $81\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 83 to 85¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 36 to $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 33 to 34¢; Kansas City 37¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score, $39\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, $38\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 to $22\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 22 points to 9.78¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price stood at 18.07¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 18 points to 10.36¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 10.31.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.80-\$2.20 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.45-\$1.50 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$2-\$2.15 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.80-\$2 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Wealthy apples \$1-\$1.37½ per bushel; Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-\$1 and McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75 in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester and McIntosh \$1.50. New York Danish Type cabbage \$21-\$25 bulk per ton in terminal markets; top of \$27 in Cincinnati; \$13-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester for small to medium sizes. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1.25-\$1.60 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. open mesh sacks, at Rochester. Virginia Yellow sweet potatoes \$3.50-\$4.25 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Delaware and East Shore Maryland yellows \$1.25-\$1.50 in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.40 per bushel hamper in Chicago. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 3

Section 1

October 3, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS A Cleveland dispatch to-day states that President Hoover told the 6,000 members of the American Bankers Association at Cleveland last night that the business depression "will be shortened largely to the degree that you feel that you can prudently, by counsel and specific assistance, instill into your clients from industry, agriculture and commerce a feeling of assurance." The statement was made toward the conclusion of an address in which the President repeatedly insisted that the fundamental assets of the Nation have not been impaired, and that "the problem to-day is not a problem in academic economics," but rather a great human problem. "The income of a large part of our people is not reduced by the depression," he said, "but is affected by unnecessary fears and pessimism, the result of which is to slacken the consumption of goods and discourage enterprise."

The report says: "The President took issue with a statement made at the convention last Tuesday by John W. Barton, a Minneapolis banker, to the effect that America is maintaining too high a standard of living in comparison with other nations of the world. 'It appears from the press,' said Mr. Hoover, 'that some one suggested in your discussion that our American standards of living should be lowered. With that I emphatically disagree. I do not believe it represents the view of this association. Not only do I not accept such a theory, but, on the contrary, the whole purpose and ideal of this economic system which is distinctive of our country is to increase the standards of living by the adoption and the constantly widening diffusion of invention and discovery among the whole of our people. Any retreat from our American philosophy of constantly increasing standards of living becomes a retreat into perpetual unemployment and the acceptance of a cesspool of poverty for some large part of our people.'..."

FEDERAL REVENUES

Revenues of the Federal Government for the three months ended Sept. 30, the first quarter of the fiscal year, were \$868,940,213, or \$145,770,702 less than in the same period of the previous fiscal year, according to statistics made available yesterday by the Treasury Department. Expenditures for the same quarter, exclusive of money used for public debt retirement, were \$751,586,958, or \$28,906,114 in excess of those for the same months a year ago, placing the net loss from last year at \$174,676,816. (Press, Oct. 3.)

VITAMIN B SOLUTION NEAR

A Paris dispatch to-day states that Dr. Atherton Seidell, of the U.S. Hygienic Laboratory at Washington, is near the point of identifying the mysterious life-giving vitamin B which for many years has baffled the world's famous scientists. The report says: "After a series of experiments at the Pasteur Institute, Doctor Seidell has succeeded in isolating the purest sample of the vitamin yet obtained. The result, about one-tenth of a gram of grayish white powder in the bottom of a glass jar, which was obtained after three months of work at Paris, represents what is probably the nearest approach yet made to analyzing the true nature of the strange chemicals essential to life. Its isolation constitutes a climax of 15 years of search..."

Section 2

Cheese
Industry

An editorial in National Cheese Journal for September says: "At last a start is to be made. A cooperative effort to popularize cheese is in full swing. Men in the cheese business are seriously thinking of ways and means to actually merchandise their product. True, the territory is small that will be covered, but it is a start. Several thousand Milwaukee housewives are to get free samples of Wisconsin cheese under a definite plan that should command attention... The officers of the Wisconsin Cheesemakers' Association are to be commended. They deserve the hearty support of the entire industry... The plan to distribute round samples of different kinds of cheese to several thousand city housewives is a move in the right direction. Each recipient will be asked to criticize the cheese she gets, and complete records will be compiled from the reports sent in. These records should prove interesting. What is still more interesting is this evidence that at least some leaders in the business are thinking of what the consumer really wants. It augurs well for the industry."

Dairying
in South

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for September 27 says: "The rapidity with which the dairy industry has developed in the South has been the subject of much comment by those interested in the dairying in the older dairy States. It has advanced with so much vigor that even the staid old Department of Agriculture has evinced surprise when confronted with the facts. That the South has the opportunity to produce dairy products at less cost than in Wisconsin and other Great Lakes States has been demonstrated, and no one who has the facts before him will hesitate to say that progress the next ten years will exceed that of the last decade.... The dairy industry has fewer periods of depression than most any other branch of farming. We are just moving out of one of them, and prospects are bright for another period of profits for those who keep good cows and feed them properly. In the South we have great need of closer culling. The closer we cull, the more money we will make per animal. Milk one good cow instead of two or three poor ones and see the difference."

Milk Distribution

Harry A. Cronk, president of Borden's Farm Products Company, Inc. New York, is interviewed by O. Fred Rost on "Fluid Milk Distribution" in Food Industries for October. The article says in part: "...The dairy industry has never had production problems of the type that confronted practically every other line of industry; could never improve its products by ordinarily accepted methods; could not increase its output by merely buying more machines; could not increase its crop by a simple increase in acreage; or fight a pest by spraying budding plants or ripening fruit. It could only hope to guide, protect, perhaps stimulate, the actual process of production, but beyond that it has accepted nature's unspoken challenge and gradually perfected methods of distribution that almost bend the will of nature to the desire of man; that make possible the delivery at the doorstep of the tenement, or the palatial home, at a nominal cost, of pure sweet milk, or its multiplicity of by-products, even though the source may be hundreds of miles distant... During 1929, the Borden Company received an average price of \$0.1593 for each bottle of Grade 'B' milk, which latter represents 75

per cent of the company's total volume of fluid milk. The analysis in the accompanying table shows the complete breakdown of the component items, starting with the price to the farmer and itemizing each unit of expense through to the doorstep of the consumer. These figures are based on the entire volume of Grade 'B' bottled quart business for the year 1929 and are an integral part of the company's records, audited and certified to by Haskin & Sells, certified public accountants. The details given in this very complete breakdown seem to prove conclusively that fluid milk distribution has been reduced to a highly specialized, efficient business science, with the returns to the operator, a mere 3/10 of one cent, most certainly out of all proportion to the much higher profits earned in many other assuredly much less hazardous branches of retail distribution."

Pulp and
Paper in
Florida

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for September 30 says: "A bulletin issued by Harry Lee Baker, Florida State Forester, just previous to his departure for Portland, Oreg., where he will attend a meeting of the Association of State Foresters, suggests so much in opportunity for Florida that it is almost amazing. Naturally everyone has known that this State is possessed of a very large acreage of forests; also that pulp and paper-making are among the important industries that have been at least undertaken on a small scale here, and that there seems to be ample reason for its extension. Some of the statements made by the State forester, however, are surprising to the majority. For he very clearly shows that the demand for paper and for pulp is very far above home production, and the possibility of making pulp and paper here very great.... Among other statements made by Mr. Baker is that which marks Florida as a timber section, as 'an undeveloped State, having 23,000,000 acres of forest land.' This is well claimed as a magnificent supply of timber that can be used and the forests reproduced while being properly cut and protected from fire. That young pine timber in Florida will grow to pulpwood in 15 to 20 years, and in general Florida medium land will produce six times as much pulpwood per acre as the average in the northern spruce region, is among the claims made, and which can be verified through examination and calculation. Abundant restocking of land and fast growth of trees in Florida would keep factory costs at a minimum, it is said, and insure perpetual operation of the industry."

Road Building
In Illinois

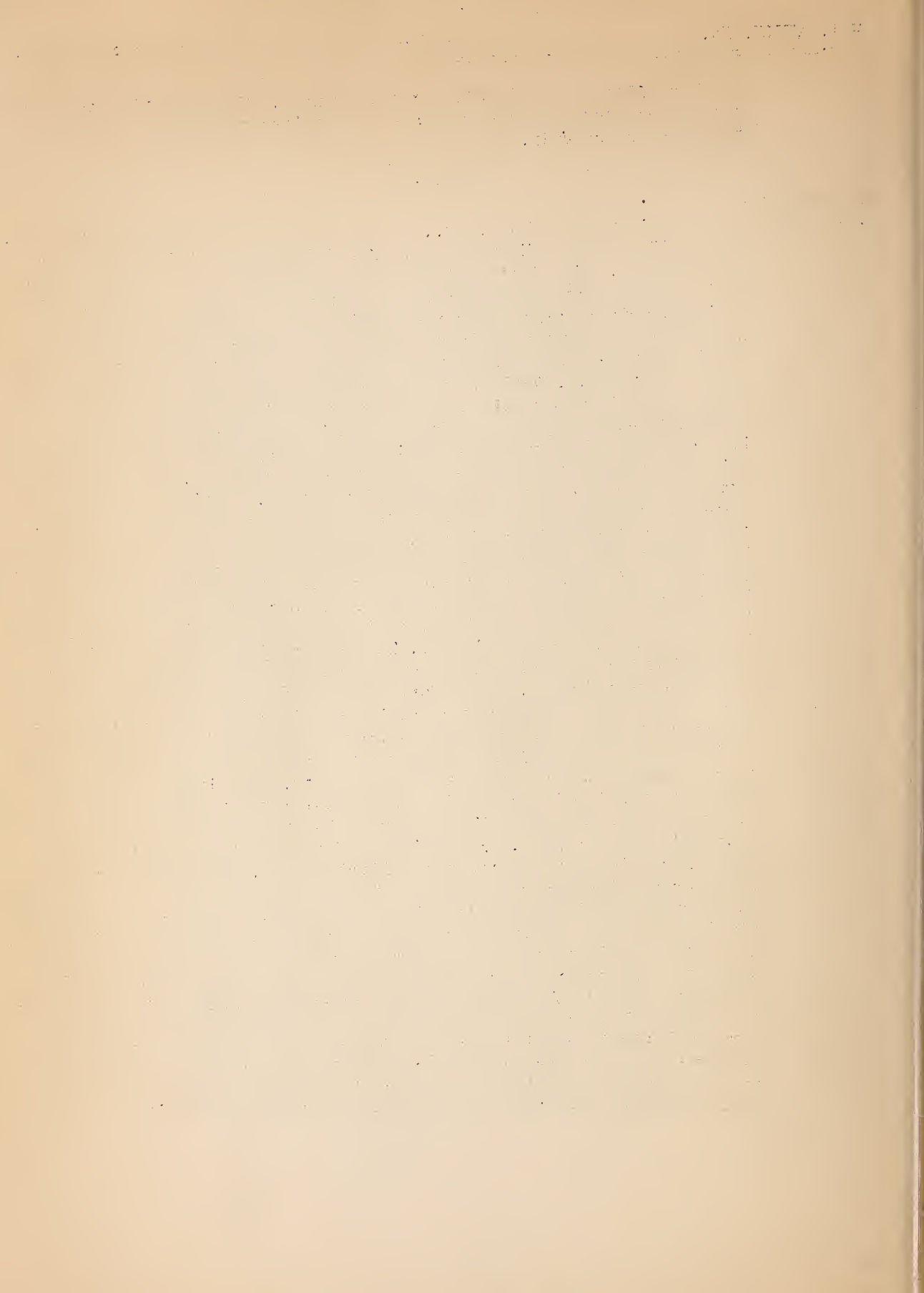
An editorial in The Daily Pantagraph for September 26 says: "Some measure of practical aid for the southern counties of Illinois, where the summer drought was most severe, was afforded this week by the State highway department, when contracts for new roads were let. The total of these contracts amounted to \$1,653,000. The department heads stated that work on the various sections would begin at once and would be carried on as far into the winter as the weather will permit. It is arranged that contractors are to employ local labor in the region where each road is to be built. In this way, scores of farmers whose crops were burned up may secure some kind of an income through employment on the road jobs. Taken on the whole, this gesture on the part of the State government to furnish employment and means of livelihood to the people of the counties that need it the most, will afford some measure of relief. It will fall short of supplying all the succor that

southern Illinois will call for this winter. The situation there can not be realized by those who have not visited the southern third of the State since July."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

George Lee Dowd, jr., is the author of a lengthy article entitled "Weather Man Makes the Air Safe" in Popular Science Monthly for November. Mr. Dowd tells how the new service will provide hourly radio reports along 13,000 miles of airways. He says in part: "Pilots plying America's skyways from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Alaska to the Hawaiian Islands will receive hourly weather reports and regular three-hourly forecasts in the form of radio bulletins and maps as soon as the U.S. Weather Bureau completes expansion of its special service in aid of aviation. Congress recently granted the bureau \$1,400,000--more than one third the sum it spends annually for all of its work--for the purpose of making our airways safer for the flyer. As this is written, the scope of the bureau's aviation service has been extended considerably. Over approximately 13,000 miles of commercial airways, frequent and regular weather reports now are being issued. Along about 8,000 miles of them, a twenty-four-hour teletype communication system with exchange of reports every hour has been established. The other 5,000 miles are served by reports transmitted at frequent intervals by telephone and telegraph. In addition, a limited service is provided on nearly 3,000 miles of airways over which, as yet, there is comparatively little flying...The congressional appropriation of \$1,400,000 for the maintenance and expansion of the aviation service of the Weather Bureau, which forms part of the Department of Agriculture, is not the only money spent in this important work. The cost of the communication system of the airways is defrayed by the Department of Commerce, and the Army and Navy air services also contribute to the task of making the air safe for the aviator. All in all, the whole official organization devoted to practical work in aeronautical meteorology now is costing the United States Government in excess of a million and a half a year. Expenditure of this vast sum appears to be amply justified for two reasons. First of all, the extended service immeasurably increases the safety of the highways of the air. Secondly, the more frequent weather reports and forecasts have proved a valuable aid in many walks of life for which they were not originally intended. To realize fully what the new service has done and is doing for aviation it is necessary to recall the nature and extent of Weather Bureau activities before the country became air-minded...About two years ago, the Weather Bureau set out to organize a special information service for a relatively small industry. To-day it has on its hands the most elaborate weather forecasting organization the world has ever seen, and one which is applicable to a great variety of human needs and whose value probably will increase very rapidly in the future."



Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Oct. 2.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$12.25; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10.50 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$11 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$10; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.10 to \$9.50; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$9.10 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs; Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.85 to \$8.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.25.

Grain prices: No.2 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 82 3/8 to 85 3/8¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 87 1/2 to 88¢; St. Louis 90 to 90 1/2¢; Kansas City 76 1/2¢ to 76 3/4¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 80 1/2¢; Kansas City 84 1/2¢ to 86 1/2¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 88 1/2¢; Minneapolis 79 1/2¢ to 80 1/2¢; Kansas City 82 to 83 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 88 1/2¢; Minneapolis 82 to 83¢; Kansas City 83 1/2¢ to 85 1/2¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 37 1/2¢ to 37 3/4¢; Minneapolis 33 1/8 to 34 1/8¢; Kansas City 37 1/2¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$1.80-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.80-\$2 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.75 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Wealthy apples \$1-\$1.37 1/2 per bushel; Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-\$1 and McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75 in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan McIntosh, Wealthys and Twenty Ounce \$1.40-\$1.50 per bushel in Chicago. New York Danish Type cabbage \$21-\$25 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$13-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$25-\$27 in Cincinnati; mostly \$14 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. Virginia Yellow sweet potatoes ranged \$3.25-\$4.25 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.40 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1.25-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 90¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 8 points to 9.86¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price stood at 18.05¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 10.43¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 10.38¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score, 39 1/2¢; 90 score, 38 1/2¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 to 22 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIX, No. 4

Section 1

October 4, 1930.

GOVERNMENT COST CUT

President Hoover announced yesterday that the October 1 estimate of the cost of operating the Government during the present fiscal year showed a decrease of \$67,899,000 under the estimate made last July 1 of \$4,202,754,000. The President said revised estimates by the Treasury indicated the cost of Government during the remainder of the 1931 fiscal year would be \$4,134,855,000. He said other cuts were in prospect, but did not enumerate them. The September 30 statement of the Treasury showed a surplus of \$52,292,000 for the first three months of the 1931 fiscal year. At the end of business on October 1 total receipts of the Government for the three months were \$868,940,213, while total expenditures were \$816,647,958. (A.P., Oct. 4.)

FARM BOARD AND GRAPES

The Federal Farm Board yesterday made public the following telegram from the California Raisin Pool, Fresno, California: "Purchase by Control Board of three hundred twenty thousand tons of raisin grapes on vines which is equivalent to eighty five thousand three hundred sixty tons of raisins and their removal from competition with nineteen thirty crop and a shortage of fifteen to twenty-five per cent which has since developed in estimate of tonnage of raisins now on trays now makes strong statistical position for raisins which should make a strong market condition. Farm Board, therefore, under conditions which prevail in grape industry, has decided it is warranted in increasing advance one-quarter cent per pound on substandard and one-half cent per pound on extrastandard and standard raisins in addition to former commitments and you are therefore advised that this will be done..." The telegram is signed by C. C. Teague, member, Federal Farm Board.

MEXICAN FRUIT TARIFF

A Mexico City dispatch to-day states that in response to requests by Mexican fruit growers, the government has increased the tariff on fresh and dried fruits by 200 per cent. The report says: "Mexican growers asserted that imported fruits constituted unjustified competition and prevented development of the Mexican fruit-growing industry. Grapes, apples, pears and peaches are among the principal fruit imports from the United States, these coming mainly from California, Texas and other Southern States!"

SCOTLAND BARS RUSSIAN OATS

An Aberdeen, Scotland, dispatch to-day states that the Aberdeen and District Corn Merchants Association has decided not to handle any cargoes of Russian oats coming to that port. The report says: "Earlier in the day a committee of the Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine area executive of the National Farmers Union of Scotland decided to issue an appeal asking grain merchants, millers and others not to deal with imported cereals at the present time. This action followed a report that a vessel was en route to Aberdeen with a cargo of 750 tons of Russian oats..."

Section 2

Cotton for
The Mills

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for October 3 says: "A reader of The Wall Street Journal asked, 'What kind of cotton do the mills want?' As all mills do not make the same kind of goods, but the products range from coarse to fine, from sheetings to thread, no one grade or length can be given. The product of a particular mill must have much to do with the kind of cotton desired; relative price also within the grades and lengths that can be used must be considered. The Wall Street Journal referred the letter to authorities in the cotton business, and the following reply rather closely indicates the situation in the mills: 'No one can broadly state what staple lengths of cotton mills want. Every length has a use. Short staple cotton is useful in fabrics where it would be wasteful to use medium and long staple. Some fabrics and yarns are best when made from long staple, but if the price were out of line, shorter lengths would be used. Choice of cotton depends largely upon character of product of the particular mill. It is significant that the use of short cotton of India is increasing and that British mills are altering their machinery so they can use more of it. If short staple is sufficiently less in price than medium, mills will find a way to use it. There is no definite answer to the question, except to say that the grade and staple that is offered at the lowest relative price will find the largest relative demand.'..."

Population

An editorial in Forbes for September 1 says: "The United States, together with the countries that absorb most of our exports, are passing into an era of population recession. Rates of population increase are falling rapidly throughout most of the Western World... Economists, who can not be ignored, find in the slowing up of population growth the chief cause of the puzzling problem of agricultural depression in this country and a cause of the current overproduction problem of industry. Involved with the slowing up of increase are phenomena of population distribution. These, as disclosed for the last ten years, are of importance equal to the total and rate of general increase. The farms lost between four and five million people. Two States, New York and California, gained one-quarter of the increase in all the country. Urban populations spread out as never before. Hundreds of old-time villages disappeared and many industrial towns arose newly. All indications are that general increase will be at a declining rate during the next ten years. Urbanization can not continue at its recent rate much longer without virtually denuding farms of people. Many major economic readjustments are in prospect because of slowing up of population growth and the changes this makes in composition, as well as in age groupings. The readjustments may make for improved well-being. But if you would play safe as to population look beyond and beneath mere totals for these often embody elusive factors that render them dangerously misleading."

Production
in England
and Wales

The Field (London) for August 9 says: "A further decline in production from the land is marked by the official returns collected from farmers in England and Wales this summer. On June 4 the acreage under corn was less by 140,000 acres than last year's. The barley acreage is the lowest ever recorded. Sugar beet, the only bright spot in the statistics, again shows a large increase. Unhappily this is the last season of the present rate of subsidy. Cattle were returned

at 5,846,000, a decrease of 111,600. Sheep increased by 223,100, marking the change-over to grass runs from corn land. The pigs in the country were fewer by 60,800, which is surprising, as feedings stuffs are now so cheap and pigs should pay well. Fluctuating market prices is the trouble here. These changes in production have inevitably led to a reduction of the labor employed on farms. In England and Wales there are 741,000 agricultural workers as compared with 770,300. This is distressing, because if agriculture were given a fair chance, it could ease considerably the nation's burden of unemployment."

Radio Rights An editorial in California Cultivator for September 27 says: For Agri- "We are just in receipt of advice from the State department of agriculture in culture to the effect that the Federal Radio Commission has granted California agriculture's request for the continued use of all radio rights now allocated for its benefit in this State. The right of California to use short wave channels allocated for the use of American agriculture was challenged last spring when the commission announced its decision to review the entire principle of whether agriculture was entitled to preferential radio rights. Defense of those rights was based upon the premise that agriculture is essentially a public utility upon which is dependent the financial and physical welfare of the entire people. The successful culmination of this fight, in our opinion, just serves to illustrate what can be accomplished by agriculture when those engaged in it all join hands and make a determined fight for their just rights...."

Roadside Signs An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for September 28 says: "Active and effective efforts continue to be made in various sections of the country to keep roadsides clear of obstructing, and, sometimes, accident-inviting, signs and billboards. Usually such efforts are strengthened by existing law, as in Illinois, where the attorney general of the State has advised the chief highway engineer that his department has the right to prohibit the placing of objectionable signs, including billboards, upon any Federal-aid or upon any State-aid road within the State...It is a pleasure to record that in numerous instances those who make use of signs and billboards cooperate with the beautification and highway safety organizations and refrain from erection of billboards that are objectionable or that invite accidents because of obstructing the view. In Florida there has been and still is some of such cooperation, but not as much thereof as could be given. However, gratifying progress is being made in the matter of doing away with whatever that is destructive of natural beauty along highways and that at the same time constitute more or less of a nuisance. Similar progress is being reported in other States where, as yet, the billboard nuisance has not been completely abolished."

Southwestern Dairy Show An editorial in Farm and Ranch for September 27 says: "The Southwestern Dairy Show, beginning October 19, at the State Fair of Texas, will undoubtedly have the largest number of dairy animals ever exhibited in any city in the South. Combined with this show is the American Jersey Cattle Club regional exhibit of eleven Southern States. The Jersey show will undoubtedly be the feature of the dairy exposition but there will also be a large showing of Holsteins, Guernseys and



Ayrshires. In connection with the dairy show will be a large exhibition of dairy products, dairy machinery and utensils and equipment, and exhibits of feeds. These will be housed in the new dairy building completed by the Fair Association this year. This new building is fire-proof, commodious and in keeping with other buildings on the grounds. Its construction is added evidence of the importance of dairying to the State Fair of Texas, and an acknowledgment of pride by the directors of the association in the development of dairying in the South...."

Thrift and
Prosperity

An editorial in Passaic Daily News says: "Director William Trufant Foster, of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, says undue thrift by consumers is the main factor in delaying business recovery. Such thrift, he tells the National Retail Jewelers' Association, is 'riotous saving,' because it has crippled retail sales, caused production to drop nineteen per cent below last year, and prolonged unemployment. If all our people, during the next two weeks, were to spend five dollars more, on the average, he says, the depression would be over...There is much truth in Director Foster's statement, which is so unusual that we yield to the temptation to print it in full, as follows: 'From the standpoint of the country as a whole, a penny saved is a penny lost under present conditions. Unnecessary thrift, particularly on the part of those with incomes sufficient to purchase luxuries, is wasting over \$10,000,000,000 invested in production equipment and is keeping millions of men idle who are earnestly seeking employment. Nothing will stop the decline in commodity prices, which have dropped no less than 6 per cent in the last three months, except increased consumer buying. If people during the next two weeks were to spend five dollars more on the average than they have been spending the business depression would be over. Money must go back into circulation to finance consumption and a higher standard of living. The glow of righteous satisfaction which many have felt in their recent savings should be replaced by the knowledge that thrift under certain conditions is very wasteful..."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The Dairy Record for October 1 says: "'Few food-stuffs are delivered to the consumer as quickly and as cleanly and with as little lost motion as milk,' said O. E. Reed, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Dairy Industry, in an address at the California State Milk-Control Conference at Sacramento, Calif. The foregoing press dispatch is not a bad piece of advertising copy for a milk concern to use. It is a splendid tribute from a high authority and might cause the consumer to give a thought to the effort involved in placing that bottle of milk on his door-step."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Oct. 3.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$12.25; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10.50 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$11 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.65 to \$10.15; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$9.65; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$9.35 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7 to \$8.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.25.

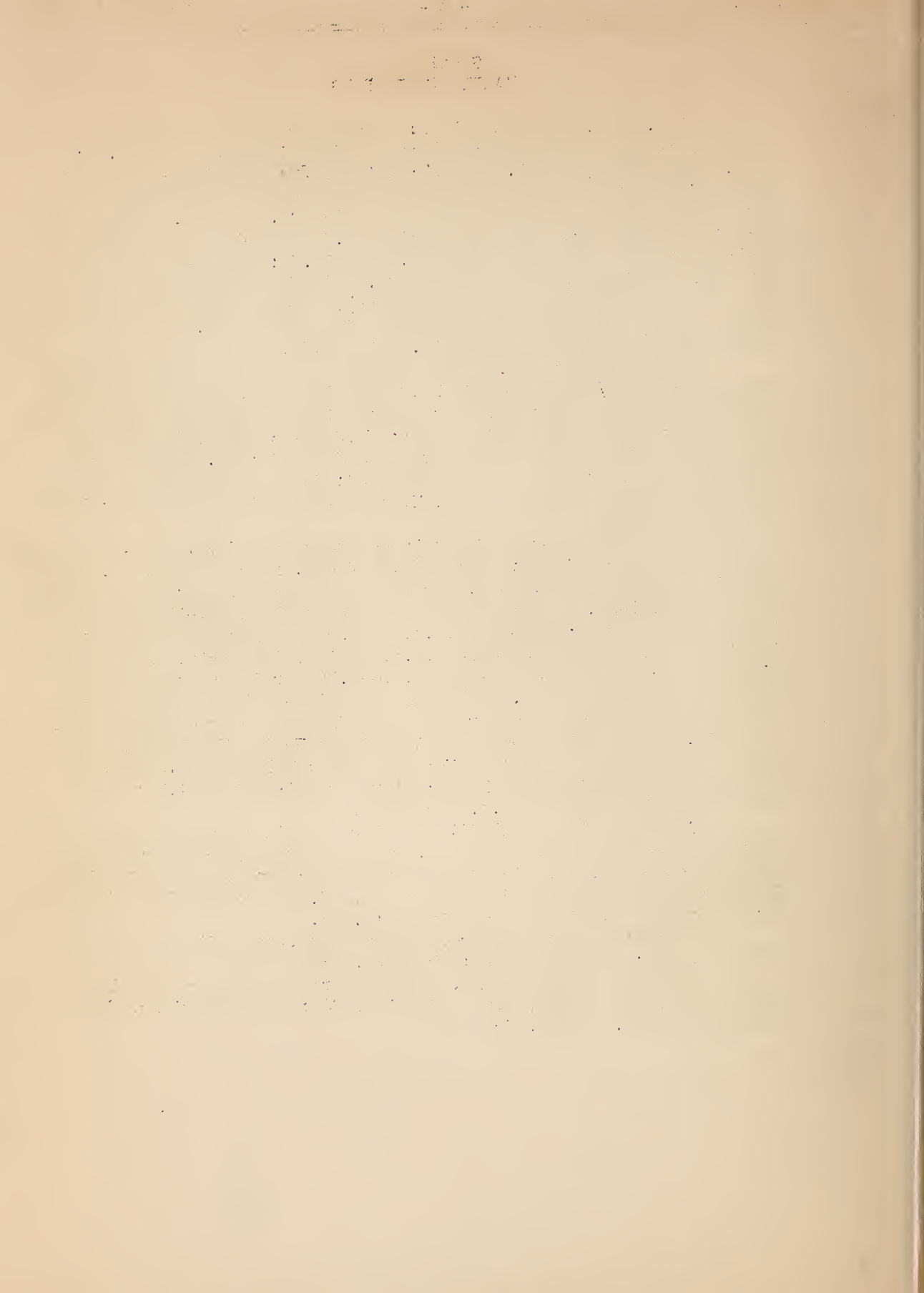
Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 84 5/8 to 87 5/8¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 92 to 92 1/2¢; Kansas City 85 to 87 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 81 to 81 1/2¢; Kansas City 76 3/4 to 77 1/2¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 89 1/4¢; Minneapolis 81 1/2 to 82 1/2¢; Kansas City 82 1/2¢ to 84¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 89 to 90¢; Minneapolis 84 to 85¢; Kansas City 86 to 88¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 37 1/2¢ to 38 1/4¢; Minneapolis 34 7/8 to 35 3/8¢; Kansas City 37 1/2 to 38 1/2¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.80-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.75-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; Idaho Russet Burbanks \$2.25-\$2.45. New York Danish type cabbage \$21-\$23 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$14-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$25-\$27 in Cincinnati; \$13-\$14 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1.25-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in city markets; 95¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$3.25-\$4.25 per cloth top barrel in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.40 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Wealthy apples \$1-\$1.25 per bushel in New York City; McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75; Rhode Island Greenings and Northwestern Greenings 75¢-\$1.25; Rhode Island Greenings \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 9 points to 9.77¢ per lb. On the same day last season the price stood at 18.05¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 10.37¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 10.29¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score, 39 1/2¢; 90 score, 38¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 to 22 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 5

Section 1

October 6, 1930.

ROAD CONGRESS BROADCAST IN FOUR LANGUAGES

A radio system of speech transmission has been arranged by the organizing committee of the Sixth International Road Congress so the four official languages of the conference may reach the assembly of delegates simultaneously, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The opening plenary session of the conference will be held to-day. An ingenious arrangement of microphones, headsets and wires has been worked out so the speaker's words may be translated while he is talking and transmitted in French, German and Spanish, the official languages of the conference besides English...."

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

An editorial in yesterday's New York Times says: "Proceedings of last week's American Bankers' national convention were noteworthy in one respect. Alike in the formal speeches, in the discussions from the floor and in the convention's resolutions, they reflected, first, recognition of the reality and severity of the business reaction, but, second, unshaken confidence in the longer business future. The attitude of hopefulness was the more important, and more likely to be convincing, because accompanied by absence of any of the very recent illusions regarding the existing setback. It may be doubted if this position would have been taken last spring by any financial convention. At that time the pervading idea of the trade reaction was that it reflected merely momentary unsettlement from the Wall Street crash, and that it probably would last no longer than what the markets used to call the 'mild recessions' of 1927 and 1924.... Taken as a whole, the exchange of views at Cleveland ought to help toward clearing the financial atmosphere."

BREAD PRICES

A Worcester, Mass., dispatch to-day states that the retail price of bread in that city has been reduced 1 to 2 cents a loaf and the average price to the consumer in Worcester stores is from 7 to 10 cents a loaf, as compared with the prevailing price of from 8 to 12 cents. The report says: "With reductions in the price of wheat flour from \$7 to \$4.50 a barrel, the bakers here were quick to pass along the reduction to the retailers. Bakers in the country towns and cities have followed the price reduction set by the Worcester bakers."

TEXAS COFFEE PREDICTED

A Houston dispatch to-day says: "The lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, which already furnishes the Nation with much grapefruit, soon also may help fill its coffee pot. Commercial coffee raising in the citrus section is to be introduced by L.T. Warden of Pharr, Texas, whose two-year experiment with coffee-tree growing has convinced him the crop would become perhaps more profitable even than grapefruit, which in some instances has netted \$1,000 an acre. Mr. Warden has ordered 1,000 coffee trees from Mexico City, and final tests will be conducted in January and February...."

Section 2

Brazilian
Coffee

"Brazil furnishes two-thirds to three-fourths of the coffee produced throughout the world, and 50% of the coffee moving out from Brazilian ports is for the United States alone. The quantity of Brazilian coffee imported into the United States in 1928 amounted to 7,280,000 bags (of 132 lbs. each) valued at \$189,839,000, with a total importation of 11,034,000 bags valued at \$309,644,000. Brazil furnished 66% of the total quantity." (Dept. of Commerce study.)

Communism and
Capitalism

Calvin B. Hoover, professor of economics, Duke University, and a Fellow of the Social Science Research Council in Russia in 1929-30, writes of "The Soviet Challenge to Capitalism" in Harpers for October. He says in part: "...A great program of industrialization and capital construction has been drawn up and has been successfully carried out during the first year of this Five Year Plan. This program has been carried on at the cost of the greatest privation and suffering on the part of the population, and wholly without regard to their wishes. Great factories, railroads, and power stations have been built at a time when millions of the population suffered from undernourishment and in some cases from actual starvation. In order to obtain the necessary mechanical equipment from abroad for this ambitious program, foodstuffs have been exported and sold on the foreign market at a price far less than the hungry populace would have been willing to pay for them. Never in modern times, at least, has so large a proportion of a nation's income been saved and reinvested. This circumstance partially accounts for the great difference between the standard of living in Russia as one actually sees it and the standard of living which one would expect to see from the reported statistics of the growth of productivity of Soviet industry...The quality of production remains unbelievably bad and will probably remain for a long time considerably below that of the capitalistic countries of the West...Productivity in agriculture has remained low. The great pre-war exports of grain have never been attained. In fact, grain exports have been negligible, and in some years grain has had to be imported. The low productivity of agriculture has made the general standards of living much lower than it would have been had the standard depended alone upon the productivity of industry. Not only has the food supply been inadequate, but the scarcity of raw materials for industry, such as wool, cotton, and linen, has necessitated the use of substitutes which have been partially responsible for the incredibly low quality of the industrial output...By the spring of 1931 large numbers of tractors will have been produced in Soviet plants and still more will have been imported from abroad. The great dearth of horses this year, which was caused by the slaughter of work animals to avoid turning them over to the collective farms, will have been overcome. The new irrigation projects will have added considerably to the amount of the sown area. The increased production of cotton in Turkestan will serve to augment the supply of textiles on the home market, and also to relieve the intense strain upon the foreign trade monopoly which has been caused by the necessity of providing foreign valuta for the purchase of raw cotton abroad. The food situation will no doubt continue difficult for several years, for the problem of the supply of auxiliary foodstuffs, such as poultry, dairy products, and vegetables, can not be solved simply by the introduction of large-scale methods of agriculture..."

Cooperative Farm Classes The Federal Farm Board has joined hands with the Federal Board for Vocational Education in a program to advance cooperative marketing by teaching its theory and application to farmers of the present and future in special classes at 4,000 centers in the United States, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Dr. C.H. Lane, director of vocational agriculture for the Education Board, announced yesterday that the Farm Board had indorsed a plan to utilize existing machinery instead of creating a new organization to carry out the agricultural marketing act provision for extending cooperative marketing by education. Under the new program farmers will be taught in evening classes, while boys and girls will be offered special courses in regular and special part-time high school courses..."

Milk Producers' Meeting Relations of the great dairy distributing concerns to the cooperatives, and problems connected with stabilization of dairy markets will feature the fourteenth annual meeting of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation in Des Moines, Iowa, November 6, 7 and 8. The program carries the names of A.W. Milburn of New York City, president of the Borden Company, T. H. McInnerney of New York City, president of the National Dairy Products Corporation and Harry Hartke of Covington, Kentucky, president of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, as the speakers who will discuss the relations of the distributors to the dairy cooperatives. Prof. Fred F. Lininger of Pennsylvania State College will discuss production control as it applies to milk and cream and Tom G. Stitts, of the Federal Farm Board, will handle the same question in relation to butter, cheese and other manufactured dairy products. Milk and cream markets will be discussed by I. W. Heaps of Baltimore, Maryland, secretary-treasurer of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association; butter by John Brandt of Minneapolis, Minnesota, president of the Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., and cheese by F. A. Corniea of Plymouth, Wisconsin, general manager of the National Cheese Producers' Federation.

Work Hours and Wages The five-hour day and the five-day week, with pay at the eight-hour rate and higher, and with industry geared to two or three five-hour shifts daily, is the new policy that the American Federation of Labor will be asked to adopt when it opens its fiftieth annual convention at Boston, to-day, according to an announcement made at the annual convention of the metal trades department of the federation in the annual report submitted by James O'Connell and John P. Frey, president and secretary-treasurer, respectively, of that branch of the parent organization. The press report says: "Argument for the shorter work day and the wage increase is based on statistics showing the enormous increase in industrial productivity, due to the extraordinary development of machinery and efficiency of operation in recent years, which, it is asserted, have resulted in the 'technological unemployment' of a million workers. The necessity of balancing production with consumption in order to give employment to the army of between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000 unemployed made the proposal imperative, according to the metal trade officers who signed the report...."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for October 3 says: "There is great rejoicing on the part of Florida citrus fruit growers because of the action of the United States Department of Agriculture whereby the regulations and restrictions, made necessary by the invasion of the Mediterranean fruit fly, have been practically removed, such restrictions as still remain in force being of a comparatively minor character, but regarded as necessary for the time being. With these restrictions removed the Florida citrus industry enters upon a new era. With the marketing season now beginning, Florida citrus fruit growers are greatly encouraged to go forward in the extension of their business along vastly important lines of procedure. Thus it is possible for the leading industry of this State to assume greater proportions and to assure a larger measure of income than ever before has been enjoyed. For saying what just has been said there are several very important reasons that need to be impressed upon the minds of all who are engaged in the citrus fruit industry in this State, in order that the greater benefits may be derived, henceforth, from this particular industry. In the first place, Florida citrus fruit growers have learned a very important lesson. They have suffered severely by reason of the Mediterranean fruit fly affliction. It has cost them and the National Government, as well as the State, millions of dollars, and it is to be hoped that the lesson has been so thoroughly learned that it never will be forgotten...The work that has been done for the control and eradication of the Mediterranean fruit fly has been thorough, as is proved by the results that have been secured. In the future there must be constant vigilance and continuation of much of the work that recently has been done in order that there may not be recurrence of losses such as were occasioned by the fruit fly pest...."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Oct. 4.--Livestock prices: Heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$10.15; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.35 to \$9.75; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.35 to \$9.35 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations).

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 83 1/8 to 86 1/8¢; No.2 red winter nom. St. Louis 91 to 92¢; Kansas City 87 to 89¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 77 1/2¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 88 1/2 to 89 1/2¢; Minneapolis 80 1/2 to 82¢; Kansas City 83 to 84 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn 85 1/2 to 90 1/2¢; Minneapolis 83 to 84 1/2¢; Kansas City 87 to 89¢; No.3 white oats 38 to 38 1/2¢; Minneapolis 34 3/8 to 35¢; Kansas City 37 to 38 1/2¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 17 points to 9.60¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price stood at 18.06¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 10.21¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 10.13¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.80-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Northern sacked Round Whites \$1.75-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.60-\$1.70 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Rhode Island Greening apples 75¢-\$1.25; McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75 and Wealthys \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings few \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$20-\$25 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$14-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$25-\$27 in Cincinnati; \$13-\$14 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions brought \$1.15-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in city markets; 95¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$3-\$3.75 per cloth top barrel in the East; top of \$4.75 in Chicago. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.35 per bushel hamper in the Middle West.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score, 39 1/2¢; 90 score, 38¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 to 22 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIX, No. 6

Section 1

October 7, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT ON LABOR

President Hoover, in an address at Boston yesterday, at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, used the White House conferences of last November and December as the peg on which to hang his views on the industrial depression and his own program to restore prosperity. In this connection, he enunciated his approval of Labor's views on the necessity for job security, the stability of employment, high wages and mass consumption as the method for consuming goods produced in mass production. He reported that in the period since the conferences, at which industrial leaders had promised to do their best to maintain wages, it was apparent that both labor and industry had carried out their promises "in an astonishing degree." Employers, he said, had spread work systematically, wages had in general been maintained and labor disputes, which amounted to 2,000 during the last previous depression, numbered but 300, and these mainly of a minor character. Pointing to the program of public works and in the construction work carried on by railways and public utilities in the last eight months, which, he said, amounted to about \$4,500,000,000, as compared with \$4,000,000,000 in the same period of the boom year of 1929, he asserted that the gain was even more than the apparent figures showed. The situation was developing, he believed, "a practical system of unemployment insurance," which was helping workers feel secure in their jobs and contributing to their freedom from fear, despondency and discouragement. (Press, Oct. 7.)

INTERNATIONAL ROAD CONGRESS

The importance of closer communication between nations as a factor for world peace and their internal prosperity was emphasized by Secretary Stimson yesterday in the welcome he extended on behalf of President Hoover to 650 delegates from more than sixty nations, colonies and dependencies, at Washington, for the opening session of the International Road Congress, the first ever held outside of Europe, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The delegates of twenty American countries, including the United States, went to the Pan American Union Building for the ceremony of signing the international convention for the regulation of motor traffic between nations of the Western Hemisphere formulated at Rio de Janeiro in August, 1929, and finally agreed upon at a conference here Saturday. With the signing of this convention the first definite step was taken toward establishment of the proposed Pan-American highway linking North and South America. This project and the increased motor travel between the United States and Canada were cited by Secretary Stimson as instances of the better international understanding consequent upon improved highways..."

LUBIN PILGRIMAGE

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the International Institute of Agriculture is to be celebrated during October. A pilgrimage to the tomb at Rome of David Lubin, the founder, has been arranged for October 14. Seventy countries now members of the institute have been invited to participate in the celebration and many have appointed delegates. (Press, Oct. 5.)

Section 2

Chemistry in Education An editorial in The Davenport (Iowa) Democrat and Leader for September 25 says: "The American Chemical Society proposes to popularize the knowledge of chemistry. At its recent annual meeting it launched a national program for that purpose, emphasizing particularly the education of women in the relation of chemistry to the home. A special study course in chemistry has been worked out for use of women's clubs. It is nontechnical, but covers 12 topics in the general field of American chemistry. Among these are 'Water, Sanitation and Medicine,' 'Feeding the Family,' 'Fuel for Fire and for Force,' 'Dinner Plates and Drain Pipes,' 'Electro-Chemistry and the Kitchen.' An effort is to be made, too, to improve the quality of chemistry teaching in the high schools. There is no question of the value of such a movement. If it is kept in the field of practical education and not mixed up at all with any commercial propaganda, it should do much to promote general intelligence and understanding in a field that has developed so rapidly in recent years as to seem a realm of magic and miracles."

Collectivization of Russia's Agriculture A. M. Hannay abstracts an article on the collectivization of the agriculture of Soviet Russia from *Berichte u. Landwirtsch* for Social Science Abstracts for October. The abstract says: "Collectivization has found more favorable conditions for development in Russian agriculture than in that of other European countries. The collective organization has not supplanted the highly developed individual enterprise, but it has removed many obstacles which hindered the progress of the Russian peasant, such as the old communal organization, and the division of the land into small holdings. Its establishment has been facilitated by the preponderance of the small farming element, which could not aspire to farm ownership, by the increasing growth of cooperation, and by the special significance of the tractor for the grain-growing regions. The reason for its rapid progress since 1927 are to be found in the agrarian measures of the Soviet Government; the almost annihilation of the kulak, the pressure brought to bear on the individual peasant, and the preferential treatment of the collective in such matters as taxation and agricultural equipment. Nevertheless, the Russian collective enterprise is laboring under many difficulties. The number of tractors is still far from adequate, and there is a growing need for suitable organizers and business managers. The peasant is not in entire sympathy with the movement. The material circumstances of the individual member are still very modest. The majority of the collectives are barely making ends meet. During the lean years, they maintain themselves by lowering the standard of living of their members and by State help. A considerable extension of the movement is provided for by the agricultural program of 1930."

Highway Congress Five International Highway Congresses have been held in Europe--in Paris in 1908, in Brussels in 1910, in London in 1913, in Seville in 1923, and in Milan in 1926. Arrangements for the congress have been in the hands of an American organizing commission, appointed by Secretary of State Stimson. The president of this commission is Roy D. Chapin, chairman of the highway committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, with Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, as secretary general. Others delegated by Secretary

Stimson to assist in the arrangements for the congress are Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State; A. J. Brosseau, vice president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; H. H. Rice, member of the Highway Education Board; Robert Hooper, American Automobile Association; H. G. Shirley, member of the executive committee of the American Association of State Highway Officials; Thomas R. Taylor, assistant director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, and Charles M. Upham, engineer executive of the American Road Builders' Association. An honorary committee headed by President Hoover includes all members of the Cabinet and the chairmen of the Foreign Relations and Roads Committees in both Houses of Congress. (Nation's Business, Oct.)

Husking Bees An editorial in The Prairie Farmer for October 4 says: "Corn husking contests, the biggest agricultural athletic events, will be held this year in the leading Corn Belt States with the National contest in Norton County, Kans., November 14. In Illinois, the State contest will probably be held the first week in November on the Funk Farms in McLean County, Ill. This will be the first State contest held in central Illinois since 1924 when the State contests were initiated in Sangamon County. The final selection of a contest site in Indiana is now under consideration and will be announced shortly. This contest likewise will be held early in November. As in past years, winners of county contests will be eligible for consideration in the State contests. The Illinois and Indiana champions will be taken to the national contest by Prairie Farmer. After winning the national contest in Missouri last year, Walter Olson of Knox County, Ill., announced his voluntary retirement from husking contests. Elmer Williams is going to husk with a machine this year. Fred Stanek of Iowa retired two years ago. Thus three national champions have stepped aside, unless something happens to cause them to change their minds, to make way for other aspirants..."

Wisconsin Farms An editorial in Wisconsin Agriculturist and Farmer for September 27 says: "According to the new census figures, the number of farms in Wisconsin has decreased from 193,155 in 1925 to 182,028 in 1930, or 5.8 per cent. In other words there are 11,127 fewer farms in the State now than five years ago. In nine counties the number of farms has increased slightly--an average of 31 farms per county or 1.4 per cent.... Figures are not yet available showing the cause of this decrease in number of farms, since the average size of the farms has not yet been published. While a few farms have probably been abandoned in some of the poorer sections of the State, this factor can not be one of any great consequence. The natural conclusion is that the average farm of the State has been enlarged during this last five-year period. The increasing use of mechanical power on the farm is undoubtedly the principal cause of the reduction in numbers that has occurred since 1925. It is of interest to note that while the number of farms in the State has been decreasing for some time it has taken place much more rapidly during the last five years than during the preceding five-year period. This is evident from the fact that during the ten-year period from 1920 to 1930 the decrease was only 3.8 per cent as compared with 5.8 per cent from 1925 to 1930. No doubt there will be further reduction in number of farms during the next five or ten years as the use of labor-saving machinery increases, making it possible for the individual farmer to handle more land as well as more livestock."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

Gifford Pinchot writes at length under the title "How the National Forests Were Won" in American Forests and Forest Life for October. He says in part: "...On the very day the Interior Department began its administration of the forest reserves, I was appointed to succeed Fernow as Chief of the Division of Forestry in the United States Department of Agriculture. I had gone several years before to study forestry at Nancy, in France, and in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. At that time, the forest work of the Department of Agriculture was almost exclusively informational. The division had no responsibility for the forest reserves, an anomalous situation that Theodore Roosevelt accurately described years later in his autobiography: 'When I became President, the Bureau of Forestry (since 1905 the United States Forest Service) was a small but growing organization, under Gifford Pinchot, occupied mainly with laying the foundation of American forestry by scientific study of the forests, and with the promotion of forestry on private lands. It contained all the trained foresters in the Government Service, but had charge of no timberlands whatsoever. The Government forest reserves of that day were in the care of a division in the General Land Office, under the management of clerks wholly without knowledge of forestry, few if any of whom had ever seen a foot of the timberland for which they were responsible. Thus the reserves were neither well protected nor well used. There were no foresters among the men who had charge of the national forests, and no Government forests in charge of the Government foresters.' I went so far as to believe that the very continuance of the national forests hinged on getting them into the hands of trained foresters and into the Department of Agriculture. To-day I believe just as firmly that the one right place for national forest administration is in the Department of Agriculture....The Forest Service has always been rightly proud of its personnel. It was and is absolutely free of political taint, fearless, competent, and extraordinarily devoted to the public interest. I doubt if there is anywhere in the world a better body of public servants. Without them, the national forests would have perished long since...A new purpose and a new goal stand out clearly before the forest movement. To that purpose conservationists must dedicate themselves with the same tenacity, courage and vision they gave so freely to the creation of the national forests. Only a fraction of our forests has been saved by the national forest movement. Three-fourths of the forests of America are being relentlessly destroyed by the ax. It is the duty of conservationists to save them...."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Oct. 6.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$12.50; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10.50 to \$12.75; vealers, good and choice \$11 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.85 to \$10.45; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.65 to \$10.10; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8.75 to \$9.65. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50 to \$8.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.25.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 83 to 87¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 91 to 92¢; Kansas City 87½ to 89½¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 76¼ to 77¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 89 to 89½¢; Minneapolis 81½¢ to 82½¢; Kansas City 83 to 86¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 89 to 89¾¢; Minneapolis 84½¢ to 85¢; Kansas City 87 to 89½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 37½¢ to 38¢; Minneapolis 34 to 34½¢; Kansas City 38¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 6 points to 9.54¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 18.13¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 10.11¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 10.08¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.85-\$2.20 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.80-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.55-\$1.70 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Wealthy apples \$1.25-\$1.37½ per bushel basket in New York City; few \$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25 and Twenty Ounce \$1-\$1.25 in New York City. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$25 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$14 f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes brought \$3-\$4 per cloth top barrel in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.35 per bushel hamper in Cincinnati. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1.15-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 95¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score, 39½¢; 90 score, 38¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20-22½¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 7

Section 1

October 8, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT ON AMERICAN SYSTEM

President Hoover, in his talk yesterday at the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain, North Carolina, said: "Any practice of business which would dominate the country by its own selfish interests is a destruction of equality of opportunity. Government in business, except in emergency, is also a destruction of equal opportunity and the incarnation of tyranny through bureaucracy. Tendencies of communities and States to shirk their own responsibilities or to unload them upon the Federal Government, or of the Federal Government to encroach upon the responsibilities of the States, are destructive of our whole pattern of self-government...The test of our system of Government and of our social principles and ideals as compared to others may in part be interpreted by the practical results of the 150 years of growth that have brought to us the richness of life which spreads through this great Nation. I can give you some measurement both of our standards and of our social progress. In proportion to our population, we have one-fourth more of our children in grade schools than the most advanced other country in Europe, and for every thousand of our young people we have six and one-half times as many in colleges and universities. And I may add that to-day we have more of our youth in institutions of higher learning than all the rest of the 1,500,000,000 people of the world put together. Compared with even the most advanced other country in Europe, we shall find an incomparably greater diffusion of material well-being. We have twice the number of homes owned among every thousand people that they have; we consume four times as much electricity and we have seven times as many automobiles; for each thousand people we have more than four times as many telephones and radio sets; our use of food and clothing is far greater; we have proportionately only one-twentieth as many people in the poorhouse or upon public charity..."

DROUGHT EMERGENCY RATES

Emergency rates put into effect by railroads as a drought relief measure may be continued until next March 31, under an order issued yesterday by the Interstate Commerce Commission, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The commission in originally granting the permission limited it to October 31, but several railroads have sought to extend the time. The relief rates were voluntarily offered by the railroads after a request by President Hoover. Their maintenance, likewise will depend upon the carriers."

THE ROAD CONGRESS

The press to-day reports yesterday's proceedings of the Sixth International Road Congress at Washington as follows: "...Two groups, one scheduled to discuss road construction methods and the other designed to consider questions of road maintenance and finance, centered attention principally on determining sources of funds for road building. While final action must await the plenary session of all representatives to be held Friday, proposals for national governments to grant loans and subsidies to their States, and for use of general tax revenues and bond issues to cover expenses of building and maintaining highways, were approved. Sentiment also was registered, by approval, of a proposal for taxes derived from users of highways to be used exclusively for construction and maintenance of these roads..."

Section 2

Canned Grapefruit Industry An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for October 4 says: "Consumption of canned grapefruit is growing by leaps and bounds," declares The Canner, the official organ of the National Cannery Association. "Already it has caught up with the nearby possibilities of production. There are grapefruit canners who foresee the time when consuming demand for canned grapefruit will equal present-day sales of canned pineapple, which approximate 10,000,000 cases yearly." "... So rapidly is the canning industry's latest infant--grapefruit--growing, that to be assured of ample supplies of raw material the cooperative idea is being applied to the business," says The Canner.... The growers are well pleased with the steadily increasing demand for the fresh fruit, and naturally are glad that the canning of this fruit has created a market for the odd-size and irregular-shaped and dark-skinned fruit. There has been a great waste of grapefruit until the process was discovered by which it could be canned successfully. Now there need be very little waste, if any, from the well-managed grove... From a little understood and neglected fruit of twenty-five years ago, grapefruit has come to be the most popular breakfast dessert, and salad fruit in this country, and exports from Florida are reaching into distant points beyond the ocean. Canning grapefruit and extracting the juice, for table and medical uses, has come to be a big industry in Florida, and there can be seen great extensions of the groves and greater attention to grapefruit culture in the near future."

Cotton Conferences The Federal Farm Board announces to-day that in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, it will invite a series of conferences in the South looking toward a reduction in the acreage of cotton and a readjustment of the farming programs of cotton farmers. The acreage planted to cotton this year was 45,800,000. The board believes that 40,000,000 acres is the danger line and that the South as a whole should reduce acreage to that point. There are, of course, other steps for readjustment of the South's farming program besides reduction of the acreage of cotton. The South produces too much cotton of poor character and staple and too little of the better staples. There is too much unproductive and, therefore, unprofitable land planted to cotton. Too little land is planted to food and feed crops. There is too much gin-run seed and too much mixing of varieties in the same community and even in the same bales. All of these things will be discussed in a series of conferences with representatives of agricultural colleges, experiment stations, extension divisions and county agent groups, teachers of vocational agriculture, bankers' associations, land ownership groups, the cotton cooperatives, general farm organizations, and all other agencies whose experience and knowledge of the South will help to solve these problems. This series of meetings will be held as quickly as they can be arranged in every cotton State. The first of these meetings is being held to-day in Montgomery, Alabama. (Press, Oct. 8.)

Mexican Economic Factors "The principal factors 'that account for Mexico's economic backwardness in the past and... hinder her present progress' are: (1) racial characteristics of the inhabitants; (2) the social and political organization of the country which has resulted in large idle land-



owning clerical and ruling classes dominating the poor and ignorant masses; (3) unfavorable natural conditions including meagre agricultural resources, a topography that renders the creation of transportation facilities very expensive, and other natural resources that require large capital for exploitation; and (4) instability of government that has undermined security of life and property. The principal forces that are now operating to improve economic conditions include: (1) the new attitude of government toward the people initiated by the revolution of 1917 the motives of which are 'not the speedy increase of national productivity to its maximum; but rather a better distribution of wealth and opportunity'; (2) the revival of agricultural operations; (3) increased production of minerals and oil; (4) improved communication facilities, including railway, public roads, and telephone lines; (5) increased stability in the money and credit situation; (6) and a distinct improvement in the general standard of living for the masses. 'Retarding factors (in Mexico) are numerous and powerful, but they are limiting rather than preventing economic progress.'" (Social Science Abstracts, Oct.)

Powdered
Nitrate

A San Francisco dispatch October 7 reports: "A recent invention of an American chemist bids fair to do away altogether with sacking of nitrates for shipment by boat from Chile. A process has been perfected which puts the nitrate in the form of dry powder which may be handled easily in bulk, is nonabsorbent and flows readily. The first shipment of nitrates treated by this process has arrived here on the steamer Capac from Chile. The cargo is being unloaded by air suction methods and it is understood officials of the Hercules Powder Company, to which it was shipped, were so impressed with the success of the innovation that they have decided to adopt it for general use."

Russell's
Farm Talks

Financial Chronicle for October 4 says: "There is a touch of irony in an Irish poet coming to the United States at this time to lecture on the benefits to the farmers of adhering to the soil. 'AE,' George W. Russell, is here for that purpose...What the lecturer will be able to impart we do not know. But he comes at a time of great unrest, of experimentation in Government aid and control, and a practical message, if he has one, must take into account conditions political, economic, and social, and these can not be changed by mere educational theory. However, as he is a poet he will no doubt be able to see and portray the influence of the soil upon the soul. In order to do this he must turn away from the huge cooperative farms now being inaugurated in Soviet Russia, and the larger-farm collective theories being tentatively offered in our own country, and tie the tiller to his farm by individual ownership and the confidence it inspires and the liberty it invokes. Or so it seems to us...The problem he sets out to discuss embraces our whole social and economic condition as a free people. We have an abundance of rural schools, though they are technical as to knowledge imparted and are not broadening as to the right relation of man to soil. Here we reach into that realm of the love of beauty, the duty of contentment, and the uplift of contemplation of the divinity of work, which alone can fasten the farmer to his owned acres...The true farmer, though he may but dimly realize it, is copartner with the Infinite in sustaining and satisfying life itself. The sweep of the

seasons, though they sometimes bring famine and despair, are his dependence, his solace, and his determinism. What we have to guard against in our schemes for farm relief is that by our collectivism we do not eliminate the farmer himself. Individualist and patriot, he is the true independent in production and trade. How much more he is in the spiritual sense!...."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Journal of Commerce for October 7 says: "It is probable that the suggestion recently made by the Secretary of Agriculture, that much worn-out or naturally rather infertile soil now being cultivated in a half-hearted way be devoted to forestry operations, deserves more attention than it is likely to get. If one thing is clearer than anything else in the rather tangled agricultural situation as it exists in this country to-day, it is the fact that we have got into the habit of cultivating too much land. If farming as a business is to be placed on a sound basis, that highly desirable and must be achieved by a reduction in the acreage devoted to what are popularly known as farm crops. This, of course, raises the question what is to be done with the land thus abandoned. In a good many sections, the devotion of this acreage to the production of timber, pulpwood, or other forest products is certainly indicated. In some sections the movement in this direction has been under way for a good many years past. Of course, it goes without saying that forestry is not a complete answer to the problem. A good many acres, indeed a good many millions of acres, that ought to-day to be deducted from the total area actively under cultivation can not in the nature of the case be used for forestry purposes, since nature did not intend this soil for that purpose. In some instances, we shall have to revert further to pre-war practices of grazing these lands. Yet, those farmers to whose conditions the suggestion of Secretary Hyde are appropriate would do very well indeed to give his ideas very careful consideration..."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Oct. 7.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$12.50; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10.50 to \$12.75; vealers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$12.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$10 to \$10.60; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.65 to \$10.15; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$9.65 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.75 to \$9; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.25.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 82 $5/8$ to 85 $5/8$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 89 to 90¢; Kansas City 86 to 88¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 80 to 81¢; Kansas City 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 85¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 83 to 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 87 to 88¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 39¢; Minneapolis 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 33¢; Kansas City 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 12 points to 9.42¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price stood at 17.76¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 10¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 9.98¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes brought \$1.85-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.70-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.55-\$1.60 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish Type cabbage \$20-\$25 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$13-\$14 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$25-\$30 in Cincinnati; \$13 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. New York Wealthy apples, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches up, \$1.25-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.25; McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.75; Kings \$1-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City. Rhode Island Greenings \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1.10-\$1.45 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Yellow sweet potatoes \$3.25-\$3.75 per cloth top barrel in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.35 per bushel in the Middle West.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 38¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20¢.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIX, No. 8

Section 1

October 9, 1930.

WOODS ON FARM SCIENCE

A New Brunswick, N.J., dispatch to the press to-day states that agriculturists, gathered at Rutgers University yesterday to observe the fifteenth anniversary of the New Jersey Agricultural Experimental Station, were told by Dr. A. F. Woods, Director of Scientific Work of the Department of Agriculture, that the best scientific minds, which a half-century ago predicted a food shortage because of population increases, failed to foresee the progress which has been made in agricultural research. "The zero hour was set at about 1933," Doctor Woods is quoted as having said. "That day is here. Populations have increased at about the ratio figured, but we can feed them all more easily and cheaply than we could in times past. There is less famine, less hard work and more leisure than ever before. And this is because scientific research has provided us with a more accurate knowledge of the factors that must be controlled."

THE ROAD CONGRESS

Cooperation and coordination of all modes of transportation, especially railroad and highway, were recommended by a section of the International Road Congress at Washington yesterday, according to the press to-day. The report says: "E. H. Shrapnell-Smith of the British delegation urged the principle that railroads should not necessarily have complete financial control of motor services that are established to cooperate with the railroads. He said that in a number of instances satisfactory cooperation had been obtained when the railroads held financial control of but one-third of the road transport undertaking, the other two-thirds being held by the principal holders of the company and the small stockholders. A slight amendment to the conclusion as drawn by Professor Henry R. Trumbower of the University of Wisconsin was then passed. It was also agreed that in some instances, quasi-legal coordination between various transport services could be obtained. Among other conclusions adopted by the administrative section were: Strict control of public motor bus service, the establishment of feeder bus services to the railroads, the need of fostering automobile and bus operation for the purpose of producing new traffic, and for shipping smaller quantities of goods than could be handled profitably by rail, the need of traffic surveys, especially as to the development of feeder lines for other forms of transportation, and the desirability of establishing universal as well as regional roadway time tables...."

COTTON CONFERENCE CALLED

A Greenville, S.C., dispatch to-day states that a meeting of representatives of all branches of the cotton industry and of Government agencies concerned was announced yesterday for next Monday in New Orleans by D. E. McCuen, president of the Atlantic

Cotton Shippers Association. The gathering will seek means of bringing about the permanent recovery of both the textile industry and the cotton trade, Mr. McCuen said.

A New Orleans dispatch to-day says: "Henry G. Safford, for 27 years in the cotton business at Houston, Tex., yesterday took up the task of selling 2,500,000 bales of cotton this year through the channels of the American Cotton Cooperative Association...."

Section 2

Business
Outlook

Business is on the upswing and wages are holding firm, according to a nation-wide survey presented to the National Association of Manufacturers at its thirty-fifth annual meeting at New York, October 7, according to the press of October 8. The survey embraced reports from 800 members of the association and had been brought up to Sept. 30. The report says: "After that optimistic report had been presented to the association by J. Lewis Benton, general secretary, John E. Edgerton, president of the Lebanon (Tenn.) Woolen Mills, asserted in his address as president of the association that the trade slump, though widespread, was not sufficient to 'weaken the confidence of understanding minds in the essential parts of our American economic system.'..."

Danish Land
Holding

Gunnar Nislev, a Danish farmer, writing on "The Advantage of being in Debt" in The Countryman (Oxford, England) for Oct.-Nov.-Dec., says: "I am a Danish farmer, and I own a farm of about two hundred acres in Jutland. On most farms we have the same number of laborers summer and winter alike, as you have. We have also to pay the same taxes, and our 'debt' demands its interest in the winter too.... I dare say that no Danish farmer lives so long that he gets rid of it. When he buys the farm, he buys the debt too. We pay our rent to the credit-associations, which are intermediary between us and the capitalists who put their money, as loans, into the farms, and receive a bond of security on all farms which are members of the credit-association... Is it agreeable? Well, I think all of us would like to own our farms without any debts at all; but when a man has not the amount of capital necessary to buy a farm I think this is the most comfortable way of obtaining a loan. And providing the rent is paid at the right time you may do as you please with the farm and the capital will not be recalled nor the interest raised. Seventy or eighty years ago the loans conceded were only a small part of the value of the farms, but time has altered this, so that many farms now carry a loan of about two-thirds their value. This means that most Danish farmers own about a third part of their farms only. The system has this benefit, that a clever man with only a little money can get a bigger farm, where his ability can be productive, but when he has got it the interest he has to pay is a whip which forces him to do his very best and get all he can from his land. Intensive farming is for him a question of necessity. Therefore, the high standard of Danish farming is not a result of virtue but of compulsion..."

Farm Board
Staff

The Farm Board announced yesterday that Asbury F. Lever, of Columbia, S.C.; Joseph O. Thompson, of Tuskegee, Ala., and Arthur B. La Cour, of New Orleans, La., have been added to its staff as field representatives. Together with M. C. Gay, of Athens, Ga., and Charles H. Alvord, of San Marcos, Texas, field representative of the board for the past several months, they will be chiefly engaged in the next few months in working with colleges, extension services and other agricultural agencies on acreage readjustments in the Cotton Belt.

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Tuberculosis

An editorial in The Farmer and Farm, Stock and Home for September 27 says: "Last week the State of Michigan celebrated with appropriate ceremonies complete accreditation as a tuberculosis-free area. Very briefly, this means that all herds of cattle in that State have been tested and retested, with reactors condemned and removed to the point where cattle which now react to the test are less than one-half of one per cent of the total cattle in the State. Michigan may well rejoice over this accomplishment. It was one of the first States to go in for area testing and it had some tall obstacles to overcome, including some sections and counties in which the tuberculosis infection ran abnormally high....In this connection it is interesting to note that splendid progress has been made in Minnesota. As of September 1, 1930, 48 Minnesota counties are 'accredited.' Eight counties are now either testing or awaiting the test. Twelve counties are in process of circulating the necessary petitions among cattle owners or are taking steps to organize. In only 19 counties in the State has nothing been done as yet. This is a very remarkable showing, considering the fact that this area work has been in progress less than ten years. It is possible that within another five years the State of Minnesota may also be celebrating state-wide accreditation."

**Walnut
Tree
Planting**

C. A. Reed is the author of a comprehensive article entitled "Five Million Walnut Trees" in American Forests for October. He says in part: "Five million walnut trees, scions of the aristocracy of the American tree family, will be growing throughout the Nation by 1935. This forest of trees, upland by the Boy Scouts of America in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture and The American Forestry Association, will rise from walnuts selected from the famous native trees at Mount Vernon, Arlington Cemetery, Valley Forge, Gettysburg, and other historically sacred spots. They will be distributed throughout the Nation and planted at the rate of one million a year for the next five years. This new program is the outgrowth of an activity carried on by the Boy Scouts since 1926. For the past four years they have been gathering and planting black walnuts from America's historic grounds. For a longer period they have gathered and planted walnuts from a tree near the grave of Theodore Roosevelt, at Oyster Bay, Long Island. It is to further this forestry activity of the Boy Scouts that the new five-year project has been evolved and a fund of \$10,000 raised. The first plantings under the new project will be made on camp grounds owned by the Boy Scouts and in public parks and school grounds, but as the project expands it is proposed to give every Scout in the country whose home facilities permit and where environment is favorable one of these historical walnuts to plant and raise as his own. Eventually, it is expected that plantings will extend to thousands of acres of farm land which would be made more valuable by plantings of black walnut trees than by continued use in ordinary agriculture..."

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for October 4 says: "There has been only a moderate business this week, with prices holding barely steady in the face of a piece goods market which is developing very slowly and which has been interrupted by the Jewish holiday season, and in consequence of the easier tone in the foreign markets for wool. Demand has favored the finer qualities again this week. Further



openings of fancy woolen and worsted goods have been made this week at prices apparently on about the same level which was noted a week ago. Buyers still are playing a waiting game. The foreign markets are all easier this week, fine wool in London being mostly 5 per cent down from the opening. The Australian markets have been easier also, with prices just about on importing parity; in fact the crossbreds often are also near to the importing parity of domestic wool."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

Margaret M. Justin, president, American Home Economics Association, writing in Journal of Home Economics for October, says: "If home economists are really to contribute to research in the social aspects of home economics, its workers must cheerfully undergo the arduous preparation for such scientific work and the administrators must earnestly strive to open the way despite difficulties....But even this will not be enough--making 'bricks without straw' has since olden times been decried. We must have funds for research work in all fields. Not merely \$10,000 per State nor yet \$100,000 for the Bureau of Home Economics--these small funds we accept to open the way...The home must be presented so that its problems are realized as pressing and worthy of adequate study. A plan must be evolved and financed which will extend and amplify the work of our Bureau of Home Economics if it is to meet its desired goals. Provision for research in home economics in the various States similar to that made available to agriculture in the experiment stations must be made if we are to grow. At the present time we have less financial backing in our research than agriculture had thirty years ago. As a result of its more adequate research financed by Government in the intervening years, agriculture has had opportunity to develop its graduate work, prepare suitable textbooks, draw and hold well-trained people in the field, and vitalize its undergraduate work. Since its homes are as important to the Nation as its farms, why should there not be an increase in the funds received from the Government and a modification of the provisions for their allotment which would make such impetus ours?...."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Oct. 8.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$12.50; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10.50 to \$12.75; vealers, good and choice \$10 to \$12.50; feeder and stocker cattle steers, good and choice \$7.25 to \$8; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$10.10 to \$10.60; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$10.20; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$9.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.75 to \$9; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.75 to \$7.50.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis $81\frac{3}{4}$ to $84\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis $89\frac{1}{2}$ to $90\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 85 to $86\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 78¢; Kansas City 74 to 75¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago $89\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 80 to 81¢; Kansas City $82\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 84¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago $89\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 90¢; Minneapolis 83 to $83\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City $84\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $85\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 37 to $37\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis $32\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to $32\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City $36\frac{1}{2}$ to 37¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score, $39\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 38¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 5 points to 9.47¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price stood at 17.75¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 10.09¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 10.05¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes sold at \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in large consuming centers; \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Aroostook County points. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.75-\$1.95 carlot sales in Chicago; steady at \$1.55-\$1.60 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish-type cabbage \$16-\$30 per ton bulk in terminal markets; \$13-\$14 per ton bulk or \$17 per ton sacked at shipping points. Cincinnati quoted northern Danish-type at \$25-\$30 per ton; \$12-\$13 f.o.b. Racine, Wis. New York Wealthy apples mostly \$1-\$1.50 per bushel basket in eastern markets; McIntosh \$1.50-\$2 in New York City; Illinois Jonathans \$1.75-\$1.85 in Chicago. Rhode Island Greenings returning \$1.15 per bushel at western New York points; best McIntosh \$1.50 at Michigan shipping points. New York yellow onions mostly \$1.25-\$1.50 per 100-pound bag at important city markets; midwestern yellows 80¢-\$1.50 f.o.b. sales at western New York points around 95¢-\$1, with Michigan f.o.b. sales at 85¢-95¢ per sack. Best Virginia yellow varieties of sweet potatoes jobbing at \$3-\$4.15 per barrel; Maryland and Delaware bushel hampers at \$1.10-\$1.40 and New Jersey bushels at \$1.25-\$2. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.10-\$1.35 in the Middle West. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 9

Section 1

October 10, 1930.

THE ROAD CONGRESS

The press to-day reports: "Huge sums of money being spent in this country on highway improvement were represented as an excellent investment that is well justified by its economic advantages, in an address by Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde last night at the dinner of the American Organizing Commission to delegates attending the Sixth International Congress. The address of the Secretary came as a climax to the sessions of the congress earlier in the day, at which formulation of recommendations concerning road construction, maintenance and financing, together with the regulation of traffic with a view to achieving world uniformity as to methods of control, was completed for presentation to the delegates at the final plenary session this afternoon. At that time the official approval of the congress will be given the conclusions arrived at in the section meetings.

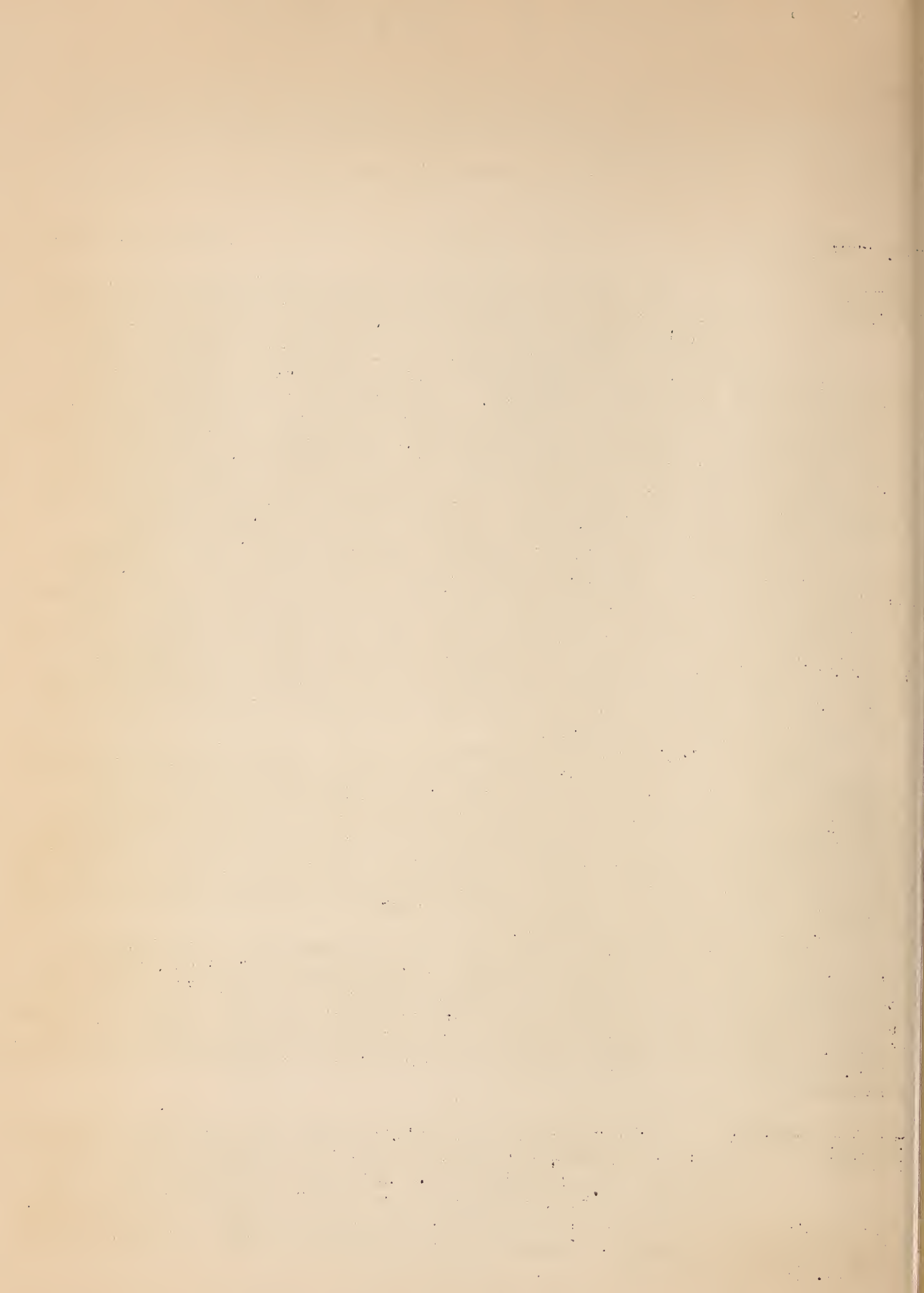
"On economic grounds alone," declared Secretary Hyde, "all the billions which we are paying out for hard-surfaced roads in this country are justified. Bad roads represent a continual drain upon the resources of our people....A careful and conservative estimate of the cost of bad roads to automobile owners alone, not including losses of time, is much greater than the cost of maintenance of good roads....'Good roads have also an international implication,' he continued, 'They are latch strings of hospitality hung out for visitors to freely enter our house. In this spirit we offer you not only the lessons of our experience, but the use of the roads we have built...'

"Problems relating to the regulation of traffic and the parking of vehicles in large cities were given the attention of the group studying traffic and administration. This discussion was led by Dr. Miller McClintock, director of the Albert Russell Erskine Bureau for Street Traffic Research, Harvard University.... Doctor McClintock's report called attention to the serious economic consequences that follow control measures based on guesswork. Traffic regulation, he said, was not a task for the amateur, but was a professional and technical problem. The desirability of uniformity of shape, color and symbols of traffic signals and signs, he declared, is generally recognized....

"Four foreign delegates agree with the recommendation of international uniformity. They were Dr. Julio G. Borda, of Argentina; Dr. Carl O. Fritsch and Eberhard van Schenck, of Germany, and Arturo Mercanti, of Italy. Signor Martini was of the opinion that it might be too late to effect any great change in European signals. Werner Feilchenfeld, secretary of the Berlin, Germany, Chamber of Commerce, pointed out that every traffic regulation must be formulated with sufficient elasticity..."

FEDERAL BUILDING PROGRAM

The Treasury announced yesterday that 147 public buildings would be finished, put under process of construction or contracted for during this calendar year. Assistant Secretary Heath said 21 buildings had been completed since January 1, 77 more were under construction, and 49 additional ones would be contracted for or on the market for bids by the end of December. Those now under construction will cost \$100,000,000, he said. (Press, Oct. 10.)



Section 2

British
View of
Canadian
and Amer-
ican
Agricul-
ture

An English correspondent of The Countryman, the British quarterly published at Oxford, recording his impressions of Canada and the United States in the Oct.-Nov.-Dec. issue, says: "Saw the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool buildings. They have a wonderful organization. There is plenty of criticism of the pool, but I don't think the majority of farmers will give it up. They feel they have a square deal, and that they did not have it before the pool came...Penticton (British Columbia) reminded me of Wales with a touch of the Scottish lochs. The orchards are splendidly kept up. Ninety per cent of the growers dispose of their fruit through the local cooperative, which grades and packs their fruit and sells it through a cooperative selling organization, the capital arrangements of which are interesting. Their share capital is 'revolving.' That is, each year a deduction is made from a grower's returns. This is credited to him as share capital; it is used, less what may be wanted for any extensions, to extinguish shares of a certain age. No interest is paid on this capital. Think it out and you'll see there is no object in paying interest. Consider the implications. Vested interests are done away with; nobody can gradually acquire a purely financial interest in the concern. One can glimpse a new financial system. However that may be, the concerns we saw seemed prosperous and expanding and to command the support and confidence of the growers. They no longer have to tout for members, but have a waiting list. All members must market their stuff through the cooperative. Grading, packing and refrigeration or cold storage are all studied most carefully. They have to be...In California we saw the most prosperous-looking agriculture we have seen. Orchards of almonds, orchards of walnuts, orchards of prunes, orchards of apricots, orchards of pears, and cherries, all beautifully kept. Nearly all the cultivation between the trees done by tractors. Irrigation from wells everywhere in the orchard and market-gardening districts. The market gardening, or 'truck farming' as it is called, is done on a big scale; we saw one 900-acre lot of asparagus, all grown to be canned. We went over a factory where they were loading cases for Glasgow and Southampton. Big fields of tomatoes, but the product is not to be compared with ours, and I think this is more or less true of all Californian irrigation-grown stuff; it is often beautiful to look at, but generally lacks the flavor of the more naturally-grown article...Los Angeles.--The lot of an orange grower appears to be a happy one, if one can judge by appearances. Beautifully kept orchards, loaded with fruit, and a steadily rising demand. Prosperous-looking all round, including the houses on the plantations. Lemon orchards too. Again the bulk of the working is done with tractors..."

Dairying

An editorial in Dairy Produce for September 30 says: "Any shortage that may happen in dairy production at the opening of next spring season, in our foremost dairy States, will not be due to shortage of cows. Reports indicate that sales of cows have included low producers and that farmers will make every effort to carry their good cows through the winter. We find also that there are plenty of heifers to take the place of cows that may pass out of service. The factors that will determine the make will be the condition of the cows, the weather and the feed situation. There may be some fewer cows but that of itself

will not mean lighter production. The story is different in the burned out sections though even there the unprofitable cows are being sold first and all the good cows that can be saved will be kept for you next year. Dairying has so established itself as the farmers' best source of income there will be no unnecessary sacrificing of dairy cows."

Herd Improvement Test An editorial in The Washington Farmer for September 25 says: "In a word, the new herd improvement test of the American Guernsey Cattle Club merely makes cow-testing association records official, according to C. W. Robinson, northwest representative of the breed, who adds that the only extra work is keeping daily milk sheets and that the only extra expense is \$1 each for all cows in milk; and all must be included. 'There is no better way,' he asserts, 'to put commercial value into the records cows are making. These records, the same as official ones, are credited toward establishing A. R. sires and great producing dams.'"

Milk and Hay An editorial in The Review of Reviews for October says: "Vastly more important than all the flurry of Wet-and-Dry talk are the steadfast scientific efforts to improve the schools, to train children for useful lives, and to promote child health and welfare. There is little use to bother about people who are beyond the age of sixteen. The country will face a great and glorious future if President Hoover's Child Welfare Conference this year can have its conclusions accepted and adopted by the Nation. Perhaps Senator Norris does not know of the extensive researches now being made regarding the supply of milk to very small children in cities. Also it might interest him to be told that--thanks to Mr. Legge and the Farm Board, and above all to the public spirit and high character of our railroad administrators--eastern dairy farmers are now able to keep their cows alive and to supply milk to small city children, in spite of dried-up pastures and hay-crop failure, by feeding Nebraska's alfalfa hay in generous quantity. This helps the Nebraska farmers, saves the eastern farmers from the total loss of their herds, and above all, saves the lives of many small children who would otherwise suffer from shortage of the milk supply..."

Muskrat Industry Edward Jerome Vogeler writes at length under the title, "King Musquash and His Empire" in Review of Reviews for October. He says in part: "To-day we are the world's greatest producers as well as consumers of fur. Our annual harvest is more than twice that of Russia--our nearest competitor--and nearly five times that of Canada. Louisiana alone produces more actual pelts than all the provinces of the Dominion. In 1928 members of the Fur Dressers & Dyers Association, which represents the bulk of the industry, processed 32,140,156 skins. The same year, we exported \$39,504,272 and imported \$108,355,236 in furs and fur manufactures, while the total value of our fur products, which included fur and fur-lined coats and overcoats, neck pieces, hats and caps, robes, trimmings, etc., exceeded \$300,000,000. Last February President Hoover authorized an appropriation of \$30,000 to enable the United States to participate in the International Exposition of the Fur Trade, which was held during the months of June, July, August and September at Leipzig, Germany. Our exhibit included a large clock, which bore the message that

every time the pendulum swung two pelts were taken, four pelts were imported, one pelt was exported and \$16 worth of furs were sold at retail in the United States of America...Although more than \$50,000,000 has been invested in fur farming in the United States, the raising of many species of the more economically important fur-bearing gentry for their pelts is still in an experimental state. Skunk raising has not yet proved to be profitable as a fur-production enterprise, and the breeding and rearing of the beaver, marten, mink, and raccoon are conducted with success only through experience and care...."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

Waldon Fowcett, writing on new standards and definitions of the Food and Drug Administration in Canning Age for October, says: "... Is there any chance that Congress may be persuaded to attempt some form of regulation affecting private labeling or private branding, so called? If this question had been asked at any time in the past, the instinctive answer would have been a scoffing and incredulous 'No.' But, behold the injection of some new factors that may just possibly alter the situation. For one thing, there is the recent emphatic trend to private labeling which is calculated to direct an increased share of public attention to the whole scheme of identification by proxy. For another thing, the practice of private branding is being associated to some extent with the chain store issue...Federal supervision of private branding is not wholly a fanciful visionary conception. Proposals for compulsory disclosure of producer responsibility have been put forward on several occasions...Two streams of incentive will be operative in whatever agitation may be staged at Washington in behalf of Federal dictation of a code of ethics covering 'own label' imprinting. One expression is that which translates to the private brand quarter the general principle that the consuming public should be provided with the fullest possible information regarding its purchases of foodstuffs. The Department of Agriculture is always in sympathy with that objective. Indeed, it is just this sympathy which won departmental support for the sub-standard act and the preservers bill. The other instigation for Federal censorship of private brands comes from small canners and packers who feel that they are entitled to credit for their production. Joint credit, with the distributor, if no more..."



Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Oct. 9.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$12.50; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10.25 to \$12.75; vealers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$10 to \$10.40; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.40 to \$9.90; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$9.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8 to \$9.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.75 to \$7.50.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 80 to 83¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 89¢; Kansas City 85¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 78½¢; Kansas City 73¼¢ to 74¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 88¾¢ to 89¾¢; Minneapolis 78½¢ to 79½¢; Kansas City 80 to 83¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 89½¢; Minneapolis 81½¢ to 82½¢; St. Louis 92¢; Kansas City 82 to 84¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 36¾¢; Minneapolis 32 1/8 to 32 5/8¢; Kansas City 36½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points to 9.44¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price stood at 17.91¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 10.11¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 10.03¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.85-\$2.05 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.75-\$1.95 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.55-\$1.60 f.o.b. Waupaca. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$2.50-\$3.75 in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.35 per bushel hamper in Chicago. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1.15-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in city markets; 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$24 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$11-\$13 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Wealthy apples \$1-\$1.50 per bushel basket in city markets; Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.12½ in New York City; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score 39¢; 90 score, 37¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20-22½¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIX, No. 10

Section 1

October 11, 1930.

THE ROAD CONGRESS After laying down a number of well-defined principles governing the construction and financing of highways, and the regulation of traffic and its standardization, the Sixth International Road Congress adjourned its sessions last night with an exchange of felicitations by leaders of delegations from some of the principal countries among the 62 represented, according to the press to-day. The report says: "One of the last acts of the congress was an emphatic recommendation that permanent commissions should be appointed without delay by all countries represented in the congress just closed. This step was urged as a useful means of arousing to greater international interest in the improvement of highway transportation in every quarter of the globe."

It was announced by Edmond Chaix, of France, acting president of the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses, that the seventh meeting will be held at Munich, Germany, in 1934.

M. Chaix also announced that as a reward for their efforts in making the sixth congress a success, Roy D. Chapin, automobile manufacturer and leader in the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief of the United States Bureau of Public Roads, have been made members ex-officio of the permanent commission. The former served as president general and the latter as secretary general of the American Organizing Commission for the sixth meeting.

**BRITAIN REJECTS
TARIFF DEMAND** A London dispatch to-day reports: "Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has won his fight in the British Cabinet against protection and the Imperial Conference is to be informed that Great Britain will not accept the proposals for reciprocal preferential protection asked by the dominions, led by Canada. This may be done Monday or later next week, but there is no longer any room for doubt about the decision of the MacDonald Government. At the same time the British Cabinet will put forward its scheme for bulk purchases abroad by government boards, in other words, State buying of Britain's needs abroad...."

**PACKERS CONSENT
DECREE** Two Chicago packing concerns, Swift & Co., and Armour & Co. this week renewed their fight before Justice Jennings Bailey of the District of Columbia Supreme Court for a modification of the Packers' Consent Decree confining them to meat packing and closely related business enterprises. The petition filed last spring contends that the decree is no longer necessary to protect the public interest, and that it would be for the benefit of the consumers as well as the producers if it were modified to permit the packers to operate retail grocery stores. (Press, Oct. 9.)

Section 2

Land Values

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for October 9 says:

"Bureau of Economics of the Department of Agriculture reports that the estimated value of all farm lands as of March 1 was 1 per cent less than a year ago. The principal reasons assigned by the bureau of this decline were 'abnormally large supply of available lands, and a readjustment of values to earnings.' If taken alone, the latter reason would be sufficient to explain the decline. There is but one principle of valuation, and that is the relation between price and earnings. That principle holds good whether it be in the Stock Exchange or on the farm. While the farmer buys the land for a home, yet the maintenance of that home depends upon the income to be derived from the land; the lender of mortgage money must look entirely to the estimated future earnings discounted to the present time for a valuation. During the war and the immediate post-war period agriculture saw such prices as \$3.50 a bushel for wheat, \$2.17 for corn and \$23.60 per hundred pounds for hogs. Earnings from land naturally rose and the inflation of land values went to about 70 per cent above the pre-war average. But the prices of wheat, corn, hogs and other commodities fell to world levels with the result that in many cases the income from an acre of land would not pay taxes and interest on the inflated value. Liquidation was as inevitable as it was in the stock market after the break of a year ago. That liquidation has been going on for the past ten years. It has resulted in considerable agricultural distress, but it was unavoidable, for the value of an acre of land, like that of a bond, a tenement building or a dairy cow must be measured by the present worth of the income to be derived from it. Those who live upon the land may attach a sentimental value to it, and it is desirable that they should. But those who loan money on farm mortgages can not have this feeling. Mortgages must measure the value by the estimated income, and this is why for the past decade agricultural land prices have been gradually settling."

National

Better Farm Equipment and Methods (St. Louis, Mo.) for

Dairy Show

October says: "The annual round-up of the dairy world will take place in St. Louis, October 11 to 19, when the National Dairy Exposition will be held in the mammoth Arena building, built especially to house this great event. Combined with the National Dairy Exposition are the St. Louis National Poultry Show, the Woman's Home Exposition and the St. Louis-National Horse Show, making an event that will probably surpass the 1929 exposition, attended by more than 300,000 dairymen, farmers, farm equipment dealers and others. More than 1,200 fine dairy cattle will compete for the highest honors of the show ring. Over 250 4-H Club animals, the best in their States, will be exhibited by 4-H Club members in their own show. Demonstrations and educational cattle exhibits by the breed associations and other organizations will show how herds have been improved and profits increased. The Exposition is a clearing house for ideas, a place where dairymen and farmers learn the best practices and methods used by other dairymen. The United States Department of Agriculture will have large exhibits and demonstrations presenting new data, information and results gathered from all parts of the country. The National Dairy Council's exhibit will present important information on the food value of dairy products. State college exhibits and demonstrations will show practical methods

and results from several States. The program for college students, 4-H Club members and vocational students, participated in by hundreds of boys and girls, will have a distinct appeal from both the practical and educational standpoints. Dairy organizations and railroads will make exhibits that point the way to more profitable dairying..."

New York
Farming

Jared Van Wagenen, jr., writes under the title "New York is a Farming State" in Nation's Business for October. He says in part: "No other commonwealth challenges New York's right to be called the Empire State. Measured in terms of wealth, or population, or commerce--measured by any of the standards by which we are accustomed to compare one State with another, she tops her competitors. For this reason we only rarely draw the agricultural comparison, yet it is sober truth that in the products of her farms and in the character of her rural civilization, New York stands surprisingly near first place. In passing, it ought not to be forgotten that from immemorial time Central New York has been the seat of a noteworthy agriculture...Perhaps the most noteworthy fact regarding New York agriculture is its exceedingly wide diversification and the number of products in which the State holds either first place or stands near the top. We are first in a large number of minor crops--cabbage, currants, carrots and sweet corn, teasles for the woolen mills and willows for the basket factories--also we are first in such major crops as potatoes and hay. We are second in the production of a list of crops so long that there is not room here even to name them but it includes apples and the tremendously important item of dairy products. Now while we grow such a wonderful variety of crops, the one great outstanding product is, after all, market milk...Perhaps the run of folks will better appreciate this business of dairying in New York State if we should muster all the cows of the State for a monster livestock parade..."

Northwest
Conditions

An editorial in Commercial West for October 4 says: "That the Northwest is in good shape financially is borne out this week by the national bank call of September 24 which shows banks of the Twin Cities with something like \$12,000,000 more in deposits entrusted to them than was true of the call one year ago at this time...Reports from Duluth and the country areas of the Northwest indicate that the same condition exists there. Deposits are up and loans down, so that the whole Northwest--all its smaller cities and communities--are well equipped, because of the excellent state of their banks, to take immediate advantage of the turn for the better when trade and industry begin to step out on the upward climb toward prosperity. The Northwest was fortunate this year, not only in its business condition, which was favored over most localities of the Nation, but because it was dealt lightly with by the hand of drought which swept some areas of the country with a truly menacing gesture..."

Scottish Co-
operation

An editorial in The Scottish Farmer for September 13 says: "We have no accurate first hand knowledge as to the results which may be attending the renewal of contracts between the Scottish Milk Selling Agency (Ltd.) and its members. We understand that district meetings are being held for the appointment of directors under the new constitution, and we have heard rumors to the effect that the results have been in

some cases surprising. We also observe that Mr. Magee, the superintendent of the agency, has been addressing a meeting of milk producers in Stranraer, and that there was some pointed speaking on the part of resident members....There is occasion for addressing an earnest appeal to existing members to renew their contracts with the agency, and to producers who have not hitherto been members, to join up, and all together make the Scottish Milk Selling Agency (ltd.) a one hundred per cent pool. That way safety lies; in any other direction lies disaster. Opportunely there has come into our hands the report of a speech delivered in Albany, N.Y., on 19th of June to 2,500 members of a corresponding farmers' organization in U.S.A. The speaker was James C. Stone, vice-chairman of the Federal Farm Board of U.S.A....The board would appear to be a kind of cross between our Development Commission and our S.A.C.S. Mr. Stone in his address used great plainness of speech." (Here follows a long review of Mr. Stone's speech.) "We submit that after making allowance for differences in respect of size, numbers, and volume of products, between conditions in U.S.A. and in Great Britain or Scotland, the address now passed under review in its essential features might aptly have been delivered on this side the Atlantic. Let producers of all classes ponder well alike the words spoken and the basis on which they rest. Their application is a one hundred per cent pool."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

Isabel Turlington is the author of "Taking the Guess Out of Buying" in The Woman's Journal for October. She says in part: "Even in the field of foods where the greatest progress has been made in standardization and grading, there is much work to be done in the national campaign for intelligent consumer purchasing. The Federal and State pure food laws protect the consumer in the matter of colorings, preservatives and harmful ingredients, and accurate labelings, but foods which come in bulk still must be tested by eye, hand and nose. The grading of fresh fruits and vegetables, eggs and such products is common practice in wholesale markets, but here again specific information usually stops somewhere between the wholesaler and the consumer. Just how much progress is made in the next few years in the drive for more economic buying, under the guidance of specifications, depends on the ability of millions of women to organize their scattered protests at the present situation, under the leadership of the American Home Economics Association and with the assistance of the Bureau of Home Economics studies evaluating the factors entering into better household purchasing."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Oct. 10.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$12.50; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10.25 to \$12.75; vealers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.65 to \$10; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$9.60; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$9.15 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.75 to \$9; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.75 to \$7.50.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 83 to 86¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 89 to 90¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 71½¢ to 73¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 86½¢; Minneapolis 78½¢ to 79½¢; Kansas City 79 to 82¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 82½ to 83½¢; Kansas City 82 to 84¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 35½ to 36¼¢; Minneapolis 32½¢ to 33¢; St. Louis 36¾¢; Kansas City 36½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 10 points to 10.54¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 17.68¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 10.20¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 10.19¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score, 39¢; 90 score, 37¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20-22½¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.85-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Northern sacked Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.70 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.55-\$1.60 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions brought \$1-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$2.50-\$4.15 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.35 per bushel in Chicago. New York Rhode Island Greenings apples \$1-\$1.12½ per bushel in New York; mostly \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Illinois Jonathans \$1.75-\$1.85 in Chicago. New York Round type cabbage \$12-\$21 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$9-\$10 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$25-\$27 in Cincinnati; \$11-\$12 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 11

Section 1

October 13, 1930.

FEDERAL RESERVE ASSURES FARM CREDIT

Every credit facility of the country will be available to assure the "orderly movement of agricultural commodities from the producer through the channels of trade to the ultimate consumer," despite the current agricultural condition, it was stated in the Federal Reserve Bulletin for October, issued yesterday.

This assurance was made possible through easy credit conditions, themselves accounted for in the slowing up of general business, which have put reserve banks and commercial banks in exceptionally strong condition, it was added.

GRAIN TRADING CHANGES

A Chicago dispatch to-day says: "Next Tuesday, when trading is resumed in Chicago, there will be 'new' and 'old' style contracts in grain, particularly in wheat as a result of the recent adoption of rules whereby the contract grades of wheat delivered on future sales were reduced from 17 to 9, being No.1 and No.2 hard and red Winters and No.1 Northern Spring. Track deliveries of grain in carlots during the last three days of an expiring month are to be discontinued after June 1 next. No.3 corn is only deliverable during December, instead of from November to February. This change gives buyers the advantage, whereas sellers had been favored for many years."

BRITISH FARM PLANS

A London dispatch to-day says: "The testimony of hundreds of agriculturists throughout the country indicates that not since 1879 have conditions been as bad as now. Bad weather has fallen upon them when their economic position is so desperate that many have little chance of surviving the present crisis...Rival schemes for relief have been prepared by the political parties and placed before the public, but thus far Parliament has accepted none. In the meantime increasing numbers of farmers are going out of business, more arable land is going to grass, and more agricultural laborers are leaving the country areas to swell the ranks of the unemployed in the towns. The MacDonald Government's plan is to establish a marketing board, to encourage small holdings and to set up demonstration farms, leaving the question of import boards for future consideration. The Conservatives' alternative proposal is for some form of wheat quota, combined with guaranteed prices. The Liberals' plan is a combination of both of these...."

ARGENTINA LIFTS FRUIT BAN

A Buenos Aires dispatch states that the Argentine Government has suspended the restrictions on the importation of fresh fruits until such time as a thorough technical study can be made and definite and conclusive regulations can be formulated. The report says: "Fruit from countries where the Mediterranean fruit fly exists will be quarantined upon arrival, but will be eventually admitted if unaffected..."

Section 2

Dried Fruits "Further reports from the survey that the Food Institute is making of dried fruit conditions in important markets show that a more hopeful note is now appearing. The hand-to-mouth buying is gradually relaxing. There is still complaint about the demoralization of trade sentiment because of consignment stocks that are sold in very small parcels but most cities report that their buyers now feel that the market is approximately at the bottom and the larger buyers are disposed to negotiate for important parcels that will carry them for several weeks and are interested in deals that will give these levels on later deliveries. A certain number of aggressive brokers are materially improving this sentiment in their markets by crowding business and awakening buyers to the belief that the arrival of cold weather and the passing of all cheap fresh fruit will greatly increase dried fruit sales at present low prices." (The Facts in the Food Markets, Oct. 4.)

Farm Taxation An editorial in Bureau Farmer for October says: "The real source of wealth is not the cities. It is the farms and mines that make possible the concentration of money in the centers of population.' That was the basis of the argument which Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association (the Illinois State Farm Bureau) used in an address delivered before an assembly of both house of the Illinois Legislature called in special session at Springfield. The purpose of Mr. Smith's address was to bring about in the minds of the Illinois State Legislators an understanding of the fundamental economic conditions underlying the prosperity of the State to the end that an equitable taxing system be adopted for the State. Mr. Smith pointed out that the argument, that taxes paid by great industrial manufacturing companies should be retained in the cities where paid, is indefensible; that the profits of those business corporations come from sales made to farmers in small towns and cities throughout the State and, therefore, the taxes paid as the result of these profitable activities should be spent to the benefit of the entire State and not simply of the locality in which the plant of the manufacturer happens to be located...."

Farmers and Small Towns An editorial in The Davenport (Iowa) Democrat for October 8 says: "As the returns of the recent census came in from the smaller Iowa towns, it was evident that they had suffered a quite general loss in population. It was not large in many cases, and in some instances there was a slight gain, but in this State and in others, the census returns showed the smaller towns and hamlets getting smaller and the larger towns and cities getting larger. The Government has been analyzing these reports, and Dr. C. J. Galpin of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics says of them: 'Although the general trend has been for farmers to shift their buying from stores at country cross roads, in hamlets, and in small villages to larger retail trading centers, the shift in farmer buying to towns ranging from 1,000 to 10,000 in population is increasing their trade area and their purchasing fulcrum.' It is apparent enough that the farmer's shift to a larger trade center means that he is seeking a higher grade, a wider variety and a better choice of all kind of goods. However questionable the common assumption that the 1930 census will show decreased enumerations in incorporated

villages and towns smaller than 10,000 population, there is a reasonable expectancy that the new figures will show a decline in many hamlets and unincorporated villages, and in very small incorporated villages. But if it so turns out that the small village is shrinking in population, and the populations of the large villages and towns holding their own, as Doctor Galpin surmises, it will be worth remembering that although the total farm population has decreased by 4,000,000 since 1920, the gross cash income from agriculture of the 27,000,000 farm people to-day is as great--\$10,000,000,000 a year--as that of the 31,000,000 people on farms ten years ago...."

Iowa Farmers' Union Resolutions An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for October 11 says: "The Iowa Farmers' Union, meeting in its annual convention, passed several resolutions which are worth more than casual attention....One resolution calls attention to the appalling increase in accidents on the highways. We are inclined to agree with the Farmers' Union that the State eventually must have highway patrols. If all the dead in accidents were reckless drivers, we wouldn't worry so much, but mostly they seem to be the unfortunate victims of the reckless drivers. Our good highways have also brought an increase in thievery from farms. We believe it will be necessary to increase the force of State agents in order to root out nests of truck driving bandits around the State. Another resolution calls for the abolition of compulsory military training at the State schools..."

Missouri Credit Corporation An editorial in Weekly Kansas City Star for October 8 says: "The North Missouri Credit Corporation has recently been formed. Its purpose is to enable farmers to finance the purchase of livestock without the necessity of renewing notes at their local banks every ninety days. The new agency will have \$100,000 capital stock, of which \$25,000 has been paid up in Grundy County, \$10,000 in Mercer and \$10,000 in Daviess....There are 150 subscribers to the fund already raised. The officers--Frank Huffman, president; J. Webster, secretary and manager, and J. N. Martin, treasurer--are all familiar with the financing of farmers. A plan will be presented to the Missouri Live Stock Association at its next meeting which will permit this organization to qualify as a cooperative agency, meeting with the requirements for obtaining funds from the Federal Farm Board to the extent of \$100,000. With the \$100,000 capital stock and the \$100,000 from the Federal Farm Board it would be possible to arrange for the rediscounting of an additional 1 million dollars with the intermediate credit banks. The general plan is to finance the purchase of breeding cattle up to 75 per cent of their appraised value, taking as additional security feed and equipment necessary for their development for the other 25 per cent. The rate of interest will be 6 per cent and the loans may extend to three years. When such an agency begins to function it will relieve the local banks from financing the heavy livestock producers, making funds available to a much larger number of local borrowers. It will also make possible the introduction of breeding cattle into a section of the State that is peculiarly adaptable to their production, furnish a home market for grass and roughage that might otherwise go to waste and enable farmers to send their corn to market through steers of their own production."

Road Fi-
nancing

Manufacturers Record for October 9 says: "The question, Why waste more money on gravel roads? has recently engaged the attention of many papers in Alabama and appears to presuppose that any money thus spent is automatically wasted. This is not a reasonable premise. The upkeep of gravel roads in Alabama is estimated by officials at \$1,000 a mile, presumably per year, and even then it appears such roads often become rough and broken...Money spent on good roads is never wasted, provided the expenditure be honestly and economically administered. In terms of cash outlay, \$1,000 a year for repair and maintenance may seem high to the taxpayers who provide it, but in providing usable highways until such times as hard surface roads can be laid it is a sound investment. Alabama has \$4,083,000 standing to its credit in the United States Treasury on which it may draw at the rate of \$15,000 a mile as promptly as it builds roads acceptable to the Government. Four million dollars will aid in building a very helpful mileage of hardsurface roads. With \$26,250,000 in Government money immediately available for the 16 Southern States, it would seem that the problem of gravel roads should not prove a serious one for any great length of time."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The Southern Farmer for October 1 says: "The radio has been moved to the necessity side on the list of equipment needed in the farm home. A few years ago a farm paper having the temerity to recommend a radio as a practical investment would have been rated as 'high-brow' and not worthy of serious consideration. To-day not only farm papers, but most up-to-date farmers recognize the value of the information for immediate use of the farmer and his wife, which comes over the radio from the United States Department of Agriculture and other reliable sources. At the noon hour when the family sits down to dinner a twist of the wrist brings to them the latest information regarding market prices and reports; instructions regarding raising livestock, poultry and gardens; information concerning legislative activities, and many of the newest developments of science in farming and homemaking. In addition to such technical information, agricultural organizations broadcast their programs for club meetings of men and women and boys and girls. Music of the finest kind, should they desire it, and lectures on literature, art and religion are given daily. Indeed no topic concerning life seems to be omitted, and the farm family of to-day has the opportunity of securing a liberal education right in their own home during their leisure hours. The radio may be the greatest educational asset the farm home can have, provided it is used to advantage, and we are glad to note the increasing number of sets going into the rural districts. "

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Oct. 11.--Livestock prices: Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.40 to \$9.75 nom.; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$9.45; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$9.15 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations).

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 80 $7\frac{7}{8}$ to 83 $7\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 88 to 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 71 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 73 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 75 to 76¢; Kansas City 79 to 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 77 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 80 to 81¢; St. Louis 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 36¢; Minneapolis 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 31 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.85-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; few \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.70-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow varieties on onions \$1-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in city markets; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia Yellow sweet potatoes \$2.25-\$3.50 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Delaware and East Shore Maryland yellows \$1-\$1.15 per bushel in the East. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.35 in Chicago. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$24 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$12-\$13 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$25-\$27 in Cincinnati; \$10-\$11 f.o.b. Racine. New York Rhode Island Greening apples 90¢-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel in New York City; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Rochester. Illinois Jonathans \$1.75-\$1.85; Grimes \$1.50-\$1.60 and Delicious \$2-\$2.25 in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 11 points to 9.65¢ per lb. On the same date last year the price stood at 17.68¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 10.32¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 10.24¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score, 39¢; 90 score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20-22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 20¢; Young Americas, 20¢.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 12

Section 1

October 14, 1930.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

A New Orleans dispatch to-day reports: "Business to-day does not need artificial respiration, according to Trowbridge Callaway of New York, president of the Investment Bankers' Association, who spoke at the opening session of the convention of the association at New Orleans yesterday. Asserting that the wealth-producing power of the country was unharmed in the business depression and that credit conditions were easy, Mr. Callaway said investment bankers could do much toward the restoration of normal confidence....'Savings are increasing and prices for high-grade bonds are improving,' he said. 'Our leading industries are in a sound financial and operating condition. Manufactured inventories are below the average. All these, together with our wealth and natural resources and the efficiency and normal energy of our people, are factors of strength on which to build a new period of prosperity.'..."

JEWISH FARMER ORGANIZATION

The press to-day reports that a committee of nine was elected yesterday at the concluding sessions of the National Conference of Jewish Farmers to work out plans to bring together the cooperative and other Jewish farm organizations of the United States into a national body. The two-day conference and agricultural exhibition was held at New York, and was attended by 200 Jewish farmers, mostly from the eastern part of the country. The report says: "The projected organization is to 'coordinate the various Jewish cooperative and other farm associations and develop a larger and more satisfying rural life, to get the organizations to work together to improve the material, social and economic conditions of the nearly 100,000 Jewish farmers in this country,' It is tentatively called the 'Federation of Jewish Farmers of the United States.'..."

EGG MARKETING

The following statement was issued October 12 by W. F. Schilling, member, Federal Farm Board: "The Federal Farm Board has been keenly interested in the trend of the New York egg market and has felt that steps should be taken to stabilize it in the interest of both producers and consumers. The action taken yesterday by the New York Mercantile Exchange in restricting future sales in storage eggs to actual holders of warehouse receipts is a step in the right direction. Such action by the exchanges is of value not only to themselves but also to the welfare of the entire industry."

BRITISH TARIFF PROPOSALS REJECTED

A London dispatch to-day says: "The plan of Premier Richard B. Bennett of Canada for the adoption of tariff protection by Great Britain received what seemed like a mortal blow yesterday when Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the Imperial Conference that the Government he represented would not espouse the general tariff policy...."

Section 2

British
Civil
Service

G. A. Campbell, of the Civil Service Federation of Great Britain, writing on "Sidelights on British Civil Service" in The Federal Employee for October says: "The British Civil Service recruits its staff young--before, as the saying is, the victims know any better. Apart from the professional classes, comprising lawyers, architects, surveyors, doctors, scientists, etc., the main classes are administrative, executive, and clerical...The clerical class is the backbone of the service...To clerical officers is allotted the general work of the Government departments--the drafting of correspondence, the making of inquiries where necessary, the collection of information, the summary of reports, and the preparation of briefs for the men above...Examinations for the clerical class are confined to boys between the ages of 15 and 16½; for the executive class, the ages are 17 to 19; for the administrative class, the candidates must be not less than 21 and not more than 23. These ages are fixed for the purpose of fitting in with educational schedules. The clerical class is for the grammar school graduate, the executive class for those who have reached the university standard but do not intend to continue their studies; the administrative class, as mentioned, is for the man or woman with a degree. To these classes, the following wages, which include the present bonus of 70 per cent on basic salary to meet the increased cost of living due to the war and other causes, are paid: The male clerical officer starts with about \$700 a year and proceeds by annual increments of \$50 to \$1,900; the executive class man gets \$850 a year and goes to \$3,000 a year by annual increments of \$75; the administrative rank advances from \$2,500 a year to \$6,000 or more. The same age limits apply generally to women whose remuneration is anything from 20 per cent to 35 per cent less than that given to men. The principle of equal pay for equal work has not been admitted by the Government although an agitation to secure for women the same treatment as men has been carried on for years and is still proceeding vigorously. Another grievance on the part of female staff is that resignation is demanded on marriage. The pension is noncontributory, and a Civil Servant who is dismissed for misconduct or who voluntarily resigns receives nothing. For those who do not complete their service till the retiring age of 60 (special arrangements are made for Civil Servants who have to leave the service owing to ill health), the pension payable is at the rate of 1/80th of the average wage over the last three years before retiring for each year of service, with a maximum of 40/80ths. Since, with few exceptions, most Civil Servants start their official career before the age of 20, the maximum pension is earned in nearly every case and a man or woman retires therefore with about half of the wage he or she is receiving. In addition, a 'gratuity' is paid; this gratuity is a sum of money which represents the amount of a month's salary for every year of service and is therefore sometimes a considerable sum..."

Food Prices

"With all the high spots taken into consideration, the average level of food is to-day 12% or 15% lower than a year ago and the prices on the commodities where the grocery trade does most of its dealing show declines greater than that. These low prices are below costs of replacement if the wages for the labor used to prepare them are figured

at present standards of living in the United States. In other words, our entire price structure will have to go through a period of material decline if the trading level for business is to be readjusted down to the basis of present quotations for some of the most staple items required by the people. As it is unthinkable that the level of business and living in America is to go through such an adjustment, we can feel reasonably certain that present prices on food are abnormally low because we are at the end of the annual producing season and prices have become depressed because of lack of the speculative impulse to carry these foods until they are wanted for consumption. That viewpoint becomes clearer when we examine the conditions surrounding the more important commodities and learn that the total available quantity of food now in hand or soon to be available for the season's harvest is slightly less than the United States had a year ago. With this we must bear in mind that we are approximately at the end of the period of pressure and that no important additional quantities of food will enter into our market calculations until June of next year." (The Facts in the Food Markets, Oct. 4.)

Redwoods

An editorial in Horticulture for October 1 says: "The Garden Club of America has voted to raise enough money among its 150 member-clubs throughout the United States to purchase a redwood park, which will be presented to the public as a part of the California State park system. Decision to purchase such a grove as the organization's conservation work for 1930 was made at the annual meeting of the Garden Club of America, held at Seattle, July 7 to 15, when the council of presidents voted unanimously to carry out the Redwood project. As a result of a tour of the redwood highway, accompanied by officials of the Save-the-Redwoods League, the committee appointed to examine and recommend available groves has recommended a beautiful 777-acre tract of primeval redwoods known as the Kerr Creek grove, on the South Fork of the Eel River, Humboldt County, opposite the Humboldt State Redwood Park. It is for the most part a pure stand of primeval redwoods, and contains a large number of trees of unusual size and beauty. The area is within the confines of the 15,000-acre Bull Creek-Dyerville Park project, said to contain the finest redwood forest in existence. The State guarantees perpetual maintenance and care, with adequate ranger service."

Rubber Restriction

An editorial in Christian Science Monitor for October 1 says: "After consultation with the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, the Governor of the Straits Settlements has announced that neither Government will give official support to any scheme to restrict the output of crude rubber. All users of rubber, and American users in particular, for they absorb 65 per cent of the world's supply, will greet the news with relief, for the crude rubber producers had threatened to inaugurate another Stevenson scheme, this time with Dutch backing, to stabilize--if not advance--prices. The Straits Government came to the conclusion that 'unilateral action would be worse than useless.' This is but the lesson of experience, for the British Stevenson plan, though successful in raising prices (with the help of an extraordinary American demand), did so only at the cost of providing a bonus to competition from the Dutch growers. It also encouraged American ingenuity in the use of reclaimed rubber, so that 15 per cent of world demand came

to be provided from this source. Altogether this restriction scheme is chiefly responsible for the fact that the British quota of world rubber production has fallen from 70 per cent to probably less than 50 per cent...."

Uganda Agri-
culture

The African World for September 27 says: "Louis Liebenberg was until recently botanist to the Uganda Government...In a brief interview, he said the European farmers in Uganda were eliminating rubber planting and substituting coffee planting on an extensive scale, the latter having proved more remunerative. The Malay Settlements, he said, were producing rubber much more cheaply than Uganda. Maize farming is in an expanding stage, he said, and the native is being encouraged to grow the South African type of maize, but still prefers his own type for his own consumption. Uganda, said Mr. Liebenberg, is also suffering from the present depression."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The Washington Post for October 13 says: "Dr. C. J. Galpin, sociologist of the Department of Agriculture, has a new explanation for the plight of the farmer. The standard of living is low on the farm, he says, because farmers live in communities that are too small. Attempts to provide an American standard of living in these small rural communities are doomed to failure. But Doctor Galpin believes that even with the present small income of the farm a good minimum standard of living can be maintained if the families pool their interests by living in communities with sufficient tax-producing property to maintain modern institutions. A farm community of 100 families is too small. It can not support a good school, library, hospital, park, playground, church or fire department. For this reason the tiny farm village can not attain a high standard of community life. Its inhabitants are denied the opportunities that are afforded by the towns and cities. 'A small community,' says Doctor Galpin, 'pinches its children, as a tight shoe pinches the foot. A small community to-day is decidedly grotesque, too, like a tiny hat on a big man.' Is it surprising that the farms have lost 12,000,000 persons in the last 20 years? Doctor Galpin's minimum requirement for a modern farm community is 1,000 families, which means a population of approximately 5,000. For communities that can not attain that size, he advocates consolidation. Only by pooling their resources in this way can rural families provide the attractions that are taking their most alert and ambitious young men and women to the cities. Farmers must have observed this for themselves, for the small rural villages are already fast disappearing..."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

Oct. 13.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and wealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$12.50; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10 to \$12.75; vealers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$13; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$9.85; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$9.60; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$9.35 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice 90 lbs. down \$7.50 to \$8.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.25.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.90-\$2 in a few cities; \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.85-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.50 f.o.b. Waupaca. Virginis yellow sweet potatoes brought \$2.25-\$4 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.25 per bushel hamper in Chicago. New York Danish type cabbage \$14-\$18 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$11-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$22-\$25 in Cincinnati; \$10-\$11 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions brought \$1-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

(There are no grain, cotton, or dairy and poultry quotations on account of holiday, Columbus Day.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIX, No. 13

Section 1

October 15, 1930.

BUSINESSS CONDITIONS

A New Orleans dispatch to-day reports: "Asserting that the cause of business depression is due primarily to the failure of the American people to live within their means, Eugene R. Black, governor of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank, told the Investment Bankers' Association at New Orleans yesterday that 'impregnable courage and not merely confidence is needed in American business.'...Governor Black said, further: 'We can not have any permanent prosperity when there is a load of debt around our necks. A mortgage on the home destroys the peace of the fireside. If the mortgages on our farms in America were paid there would be no farm problem. If American business had a secondary reserve, as the banks of America have, there would be very little business problem. I believe we have got to do a sound thing. I believe we have got in America to assert our character.'...Governor Black emphasized that America is not faced with domestic depression alone, but with worldwide conditions. America, he said, can not remain independent and work out her own problems without thinking in terms of world-wide problems...."

GARDENERS CONVENTION

Five hundred delegates arrived in Washington yesterday for the annual convention of the National Association of Gardeners, official organization of gardeners and garden growers in the United States and Canada, according to the press to-day. The convention will be in session until Friday. The program will center in the International Peace Garden, a garden of thousands of acres which the National Association of Gardeners will establish on the boundary line between Canada and the United States as a living memorial to the century of peace that has existed between the two neighbor countries. The project has been sponsored by an international committee of men and women prominent in the United States and Canada.

AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE CELEBRATION

A Rome dispatch to-day states that the International Institute of Agriculture, which owes its existence to the gifted Californian economist, David Lubin, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation with a brilliant ceremony in the Capitol yesterday in the presence of the King of Italy, its founder and patron; representatives of the seventy-four States adhering to the institute, and all of the highest Italian officials. The report says: "Premier Mussolini made the principal speech, which was answered by M. Zameta, president of the Council of the League of Nations; M. Vassiloff, the Bulgarian Minister of Agriculture; M. Poczinsky, Minister from Poland; Marcel Horaud, Under-Secretary of the Presidency of France; Sir Daniel Hall, first delegate of Great Britain, and Senator Demuchelis, president of the Institute of Agriculture...Mussolini paid glowing tribute to Doctor Lubin, saying his ideals were singularly important at the present time when the world is in the throes of a crisis which the International Institute of Agriculture may do much to overcome...."

Section 2

Cereal
Nutrition

The Journal of The American Medical Association for October 11 says: "The cereal grains are the backbone of the nutrition of most of the races of the earth....From the chemist's standpoint there is little occasion to attribute any especial superiority to one of the common cereal grains over its usual competitors. All are abundant in starch, have a modicum of protein that does not quite match most animal proteins in biologic value, include essentially the same content of a few inorganic ingredients, and have a complement of vitamins that is not conspicuous or diversified. Despite this, one may observe the dispute of relative virtues entering from time to time into the propaganda for trade preference. A recent issue of the Journal of Nutrition contains a number of contributions that may serve to dispel misgivings regarding any great differences among the commonly eaten whole grain cereals. Mattill has substantiated earlier investigations in showing how small are the differences between the oat and wheat under comparable feeding tests. The oat protein apparently possesses a slight advantage over the wheat protein, and the presence of a small amount of bran in the latter does not alter its biologic value. In terms of comparative figures, the data are 89 for milk, 82 for oats and 73 for wheat preparations. In studies of the gastric response to different cereal breakfast foods, Clough, Carman and Austin observed only slight differences in the rates of evacuation of the stomach when different products formed the test meal in the same person. The foods were cooked in a uniform manner and eaten with the same amount of sugar and cream in each instance...."

Dairy Im-
provement

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for October 11 says: "The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture, sends out a warning against overexpansion of the dairy industry....The dairy interests of the country have made larger proportional advances in economic production than any other branch of agriculture. 'Better cows' has been the slogan for years and continues to attract almost undivided attention. Capacity production has been secured in some few herds in the country, but here in the Southwest where the industry is new, we have a long way to go to attain even the average of the country. Nevertheless, our farmers and dairymen are improving rapidly in their methods of feeding and breeding. No one can consistently complain of the advance made during the past five years. Another five years will bring us pretty well up toward the country's average and no doubt, in many individual instances, we will have nationally famous animals."

Grapefruit
in Arizona

A Phoenix dispatch to-day says: "...Arizona growers are looking for some formula by which they can make more profit and merchandise their grapefruit and other fruits. I. deR. Miller, manager of the Arizona Citrus Growers, says citrus fruits will become the chief agricultural product of Arizona provided adequate marketing machinery can be devised. He points out that world production has made a problem that Arizona citrus raisers must study. Argentina and New Zealand are adding to their production and influencing the world market, he says. In world competition the quality fruit economically produced will hold its own, is his opinion. Mr. Miller estimates Arizona is setting enough trees to equal Florida's grapefruit production of 8,500,000 boxes."

International Dairy Congress The preliminary program of the International Dairy Congress to be held in Denmark on July 14, 15, 16, 17, 1931, has been announced, according to Concentrated Milk Industries for October. The report says: "The congress will be held in Christiansborg Castle, home of the Danish Houses of Parliament, in Copenhagen. This wonderful example of the art of Danish architecture is admirably adapted to the purpose, and is in itself of intense interest to visitors...There will be an opportunity at the congress in Copenhagen of discussing any matter of importance relating to the various aspects of the dairy industry, scientific, technical or economic. Great importance will be attached to the presentation of the latest important results of present-day research work and experiments, and the congress committee requests the scientists and experts of the dairy industry to contribute by notifying any lectures and by sending in short resumes of the latest results of any of their work which may be within the scope of the congress....The offices of the congress are for the time being at the Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College, Bulowsvej 13, Copenhagen, but will, immediately before the congress, be transferred to Christiansborg, where the office will be open all day from Monday the 13th for inquiries and registration of delegates. ..."

Mexican Land Tenure "In many countries reform of land tenure is one of the most significant post war changes. The Mexican land system has been altered in ways comparable to the changes in the Balkan and Baltic States but the forces behind the Mexican movement are much more physiographic and ethnic than political. The scarcity of good agricultural land was early the chief cause of a persistent intertribal warfare and, after the coming of the Spanish, the same scarcity led to a process of concentrating land ownership in the hands of a few, the breaking up of village holdings, and the perpetuation of a system of serfdom and debt peonage. Most of the land owners were white men and the Indians became almost entirely a landless class. The history of the land problem is traced in some detail. The Law of January 6, 1915, declared for the restoration of lands to the villages, without compensation if proof could be produced of the taking of the lands from the villages but otherwise with compensation to the individual owners. This principle was incorporated in Article 27 of the Constitution of 1917 but little was done to give it effect until the accession of Obregon in 1920. The laws enacted fix a minimum holding below which the present landowners' holdings can not be reduced and farm buildings, orchards and special crops are exempted from the reapportionment. Although plots are assigned for individual use the old village system of holdings is approached in prohibitions of alienation or mortgage and forfeiture of right to use if the land lies uncultivated without acceptable reasons for a period/time. Payment is made to the present landowners in twenty-year 5% 'bonds of agrarian debt' in amount equal to 110% of the last assessment for purposes of taxation. Landowners have been reluctant to accept these bonds and the continual issuance of them, in face of the financial condition of the country, has affected adversely the credit of Mexico. The size of the reapportioned plots varies inversely with the quality of the soil and approximates roughly an area which can be cultivated by one person. At present probably about five or six million of the fourteen million people in Mexico have benefited from the redistribution." (Social Science Abstracts, Oct.)

Tobacco The Business Week for October 15 says: "Down in the Bull
Cooperation Durham country desperate tobacco growers, aroused by below-cost
prices, are trooping back into cooperative organizations. It is
only 10 years since the growers in similar distress joined in a co-
operative crusade which embraced practically all tobacco-growing sec-
tions. Of 7 associations that at their peak in 1923 had enlisted
300,000 growers and handled 46% of the total crop, only 2--the Maryland
Tobacco Growers Association, membership 4,800, and the Northern Wis-
consin Tobacco Pool, 7,900--are operating to-day..."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The New York Times of October 12 says: "A year from next February hundreds of Americans will gather at the Nation's Capital to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington. Motorists who may then wend their way there, or preferably a few months later, when the weather is likely to be a bit more balmy, will find a treat in store for them. Already it is being prepared. Two years ago Congress authorized the Bicentennial Commission to build a highway to Mount Vernon as a fitting memorial to the 'private gentleman of Virginia who there made his home.' Twenty-five years ago Frederick Law Olmsted had gone over the route and reported on its possibilities, but these things move slowly. With congressional approval finally secured, however, the Bureau of Public Roads, to which was delegated the task of designing the highway, had to move quickly. Plans and specifications have already been completed and contracts let. There is every reason to believe that the highway will be ready for the public in 1932. What an improvement it will be over former means of access to this national shrine only those who have taken the old trolley down there, or driven over the drab macadam, bordered by coal yards, brick plants, oil storage tanks and gas stations, can appreciate. Wilbur H. Simonson, landscape architect of the Bureau of Public Roads, tells of some of the joys to come in an article in the current American City. The old highway ran inland; the new one will skirt the Potomac for twelve miles, with glorious waterfront views. The old highway had 25 gas stations, 10 roadside stands, 9 sharp corners, 611 billboards and 1,243 ugly utility poles; the new highway will have none of these objectionable features. Starting from the Arlington Memorial Bridge and cleaving the historic city of Alexandria, it will swing majestically around the coves and points of the river to the very doors of Washington's old home."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Oct. 14.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$12.50; cows, good and choice, \$5.25 to \$8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10 to \$12.75; vealers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$12.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.60 to \$10; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.35 to \$9.70; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.65 to \$9.40 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.25 to \$8.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.25.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 81 to 84¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 88½ to 89¢; Kansas City 83 to 84½¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 71 to 72¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 81½ to 82½¢; Minneapolis 76 to 77¢; Kansas City 79 to 81¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 82 to 82¾¢; Minneapolis 81 to 82¢; St. Louis 85½¢; Kansas City 81 to 83¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 35 to 35¾¢; Minneapolis 31½ to 32¢; St. Louis 35½ to 35¾¢; Kansas City 35 to 35½¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.85-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. New York sacked Round Whites mostly \$1.85 in Baltimore; few sales \$1.55-\$1.60 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.60-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Danish type cabbage \$13-\$23 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$22-\$25 in Cincinnati; mostly \$10-\$10.50 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$2.25-\$3 per cloth top barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1.15-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in Chicago. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions brought \$1-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in city markets; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points to 9.62¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 17.48¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 10.24¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 10.24¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score, 39¢; 90 score, 36¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18½ to 22½¢; Single Daisies, 18½ to 19½¢; Young Americas, 18½ to 19½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIX, No. 14

Section 1

October 16, 1930.

LABOR FEDERATION

UNEMPLOYMENT PLAN

An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Boston says: "A comprehensive plan of unemployment relief action, which embraced provisions for the cooperative participation of public and private groups to be headed by President Hoover, was adopted at Boston yesterday by the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. The convention referred to the federation executive council the entire unemployment insurance problem as embodied in a group of resolutions dealing with the subject. The resolutions committee, which recommended such action, clearly indicated its objection to existing methods of alleviating unemployment distress in this manner. The unemployment relief program provided for the appointment of committees by President Hoover, governors of all States, mayors, and other similar officers of cities and towns, and by the State and local labor bodies. These committees, working with the assistance of Federal and State government departments, would initiate recommendations in their respective localities to provide means of minimizing unemployment. The procedure would be carried to the Territories of Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico and Canada by the unions....The plan, by its provisions, would be set before the officials of the Nation by the respective divisional heads immediately after adjournment of the convention this week...."

"PEACE" GARDEN PLAN

Plans for a \$5,000,000 international peace garden covering thousands of acres on the boundary line between the United States and Canada were announced last night at the annual banquet of the National Association of Gardeners at Washington, according to the press to-day. More than 50 organizations in the United States and Canada have volunteered to collaborate in the creation of the garden which upon completion will be presented to the governments of the two countries as a mutual property, it was explained by Donald J. Crighton, of Convent, N.J., new president of the association and chairman of its international peace garden committee.

ORCHID EX- HIBITION

English orchids will compete with exhibits from a dozen States for the \$10,000 in gold and silver medals and trophies at the fall exhibition of the American Orchid Society which will open at Washington this afternoon, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Rivaling the entries, valued at more than \$1,000,000, from the United States will be a collection of 50 rare hybrid orchids in full bloom, brought to this country on the Mauretania this week by Albert C. Burrage, of Boston, former president of the society and owner of the largest collection of orchids in this country, valued at more than \$15,000,000. The judges, headed by Prof. David Lumsden, of the Department of Agriculture, will announce the winners at 2 o'clock...."

BRITISH COTTON MILL MERGER

A Manchester dispatch announces the merger of more than fifty mills in the Lancashire spinning district, combining upward of 4,000,000 cotton spindles. The new organization will be known as Allied Spinners, Ltd.

Section 2

Clean Milk
Contest in
Britain

The Medical Officer (London) for September 27 says: "The Contest in Borough of Keighley (Yorks) is to be congratulated upon its clean milk supply, thanks to the decisive steps taken by the medical officer of health (Dr. Ernest K. Maddonald) to secure that highly desirable object. Not being satisfied that the milk supply was as good as it might be, Doctor Macdonald, as recounted in his annual report for 1929, arranged for a series of samples to be taken on one day each week from roundsmen in the street and sent immediately, packed in ice, to be tested for bacterial content at the city laboratory, Bradford. The results were distinctly good, for out of 154 samples, 104 came up to the standard of Certified milk, 24 to Grade A, while the rest were below Grade A. It occurred to Doctor Macdonald, however, that in an ordinary household it is necessary for the milk to remain sweet from delivery to delivery, say 24 hours, and this will not be the case if the milk is contaminated from lack of care in methods of production. To stimulate cleanliness at the source it was arranged with the agricultural department of the University of Leeds to hold a clean milk competition in the latter six months of the year. The competition was highly successful and the results most satisfactory. Nearly all the farmers, except those whose samples were invariably the worst, entered wholeheartedly into the spirit of the competition, and it is gratifying to note that the majority of the competitors...added to their plant by installing apparatus for cooling the milk and began to employ steam for cleansing the milk vessels..."

Mortgage In-
debtedness

An editorial in The Farmer (St. Paul) for October 11 says: "One of our friends who happens to live in the South calls attention to a statement recently published in one of the southern publications to the effect that 'the total mortgage indebtedness of the thirteen States of the Southwest as of 1928, was \$1,710,842,000, while that of the two States of Illinois and Iowa was \$2,079,842,000, or \$369,000,000 greater than the figures for the thirteen States, including Texas.' Our friend considers these figures as being rather astounding, and asks for our opinion as to why the supposedly prosperous Corn Belt States have found it necessary to take on such a huge additional burden of mortgage indebtedness...As a matter of fact, there is at least one rather logical explanation for the statistics that show an increase in mortgage indebtedness. It will be remembered that the effects of the drastic deflation period of 1920 and 1921 were first felt and felt most severely in the Corn Belt and in the Northwestern States. At that time farmers were overextended in credit as a result of the encouragement given them in the boom years to take on new obligations. Prior to that time, credit was very easy so far as the farmer was concerned and there was a mutual understanding between the farmer and the banker that loans were based largely on character and ability, rather than on the financial statement. There was a further understanding that while the obligations ran for short periods of time, they could be renewed from time to time. ...Overnight the rules of the banking game were changed. The financial statement furnished the only basis of credit. Because of pressure put upon them, bankers expected the notes to be paid when due, which in turn brought about disastrous and forced liquidation of assets. This forced liquidation was followed by wholesale foreclosures and the destruction of land values. As time goes on, more and more people are

being converted to the theory that a large share of our agricultural ills of the past ten years is directly traceable to this overnight change in the rules of the banking game...To our way of thinking, the increase in mortgage indebtedness is not an indictment of agriculture or of farmers. Rather, it is an indictment of a very definite weakness in our banking system, which to-day does not take into consideration the necessity for slow loans or capital investments, which do not properly belong in the strictly commercial bank. The Intermediate Credit System can, and probably will in time, take care of such loans, but not until farmers have organized themselves to take advantage of such credit. Cooperative credit associations of sufficient size to function economically are a necessary development of the future."

Overproduction In an editorial entitled "Two Kinds of Overproduction," The New York Times for October 13 says: "The American Federation of Labor bases its plea for a five-hour working day in a five-day week on a tremendous increase in machine efficiency which threatens to flood the world with undigested goods. Overproduction as the result of 'technological' progress is a favorite topic in popular economics and sociology. But the danger of nations perishing under the weight of their own perfected machines continues to be stressed at a time when the four corners of the world are the victims of a form of overproduction that has little to do with machines...Distress, actual or psychological, is more acute in agricultural Australia, in seething Latin America, whose wealth is entirely in natural resources; in the rubber-growing regions of the world, than it is in the highly developed industrial countries. It is only in very small measure the development of the Machine that has raised the world's sugar output by 50 per cent since the war. In twenty years Australia and Canada have doubled their acreage under wheat and the United States has gone up by more than 30 per cent. Brazil has doubled her acreage under coffee in a few years. The quest for rubber has opened up vast new areas. It is a parallel case to the great expansion of industry under the stimulus of the war and political developments since the war. The nations have not been caught unawares in the wheels of their own 'technological proficiency.' They have consciously set themselves to grow more wheat, wool, coffee, sugar, rubber, and are now paying for overproduction in crashing commodity prices.

"The staggering surpluses of raw materials are, of course, not unconnected with industrial depression. Rubber and copper feel the effects of underproduction in automobiles. Wool may to some extent feel the effects of industrial depression followed by reduced purchasing power. But in the case of wheat, coffee, sugar, meat it is only rhetoric to say that the granaries and packing houses are bursting while men are starving....In the complex interaction of the world's economic forces it is impossible to say just how much responsibility for the present general depression depends on industrial overproduction, how much on agricultural overproduction. But it is certain that sole responsibility does not rest with the Machine, which throws men out of work, which destroys the demand for bread, meat, coffee and sugar. Part of the blame is surely with a glut in wheat, meat, coffee and sugar, which demoralize the price of those commodities, and which shatters the market for industrial goods in the agricultural regions."

Rubber Bricks

Science News Letter for October 11 says: "Rubber bricks have been used in slapstick movie comedies for years, but in some parts of Great Britain the streets are now paved with them. In a report to the Sixth International Road Congress held in Washington this week a British delegate told of the success that rubber paving has had in London, Newcastle, Edinburgh and Glasgow. The first experiments to substitute rubber for brick and asphalt were made in 1913, it was stated. A rubber pavement in Glasgow, consisting of blocks of rubber $9 \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, was laid on a concrete base in 1923. 'Traffic in Glasgow is some of the heaviest and most trying class,' the report states. 'The cap of one block came away from its tread in 1925, this is the only defect reported. The paving is in good condition and shows no apparent wear after six years' use.' An installation in London was in New Bridge Street, which bears some of the city's heaviest traffic, with 17,623 vehicles, or 51,100 tons between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., in addition to considerable night traffic. This was laid in 1926. 'After two years of wear, 416 blocks, or say four per cent, were renewed, and now at the end of the third year approximately another ten per cent have to be renewed,' the report states...The paving costs about \$22 a square yard, laid without foundation, it was stated."

Russian Imports

The Business Week for October 15 says: "Russian dumping still affects Great Britain less than it does the Continent. In the case of grain, the British millers are used to preparing their flour with only 15% of home grown wheat which is mixed with 15% of the hard Canadian variety and the balance of 70% is drawn from other foreign wheat. Imports of Russian wheat thus far principally cut in on consignments of American red winter wheat, Argentine tawny, and Australian white. British shippers, eager for cargoes for their tied up bottoms and looking sanely at Soviet charter lists, point out that 170 vessels, the number consigned from Black Sea ports this fall, is only a little more than half the number chartered in a normal year before the war. Open opposition is coming from another quarter. In the annual Grocers Exhibit, Arcos, Ltd., Soviet trading agency in London, had an excellent display of safety matches and bon-bons. British confectioners were indignant, declared they would withdraw from the exhibit next year if the Russians were allowed to show. Significance attaches to these moves....A co-ordinated effort on the part of a group of affected industries may bring to the front some lucid thinking and pertinent arguments for protection of domestic industry...."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for September 25 says: "Among other activities of the United States Department of Agriculture is the checking up on projects which show possibility of fraud. Many a worthless proposition offered farmers has been run to cover by these investigations. Recently, for example, the Department of Agriculture successfully prosecuted a case against a company that was advertising a preparation to be put into the drinking water of the poultry yard to kill lice and mites on the fowls. The jury agreed that the preparation was fraudulent. The department declares that drugs added to drinking water will not control poultry lice."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Oct. 15.--Livestock prices: Cattle, slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$12.50; cows, good and choice \$5.25 to \$8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10 to \$12.75; vealers, good and choice \$10 to \$12; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7.25 to \$9. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.65 to \$10.10; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.45 to \$9.80; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8.85 to \$9.50. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.25 to \$8.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.25.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis $78\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to $83\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis $87\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 88¢; Kansas City 83 to 85¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago $79\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City $73\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 84¢; Minneapolis $74\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $75\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 80 to 82¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago $83\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $84\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis $77\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $78\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 83 to 86¢; Kansas City 82 to 84¢; No.3 white oats Chicago $36\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to $36\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 31 $\frac{7}{8}$ to 32 $\frac{3}{8}$ ¢; St. Louis $37\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City $35\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 36¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.80-\$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites few \$1.75 in Philadelphia; \$1.55-\$1.60 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers \$1.50-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$22-\$25 in Cincinnati; \$9.50-\$10.50 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes \$2.50-\$3 in eastern cities, per cloth top barrel. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.15 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Wealthy and Rhode Island Greening apples \$1-\$1.25 per bushel in New York City; Baldwins \$1.25-\$1.30 f.o.b. Rochester. New York and midwestern yellow onions \$1-\$1.40 sacked per 100 pounds in consuming centers; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 2 points to 9.64¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price was 17.41¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 10.27¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 10.25¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score, 39¢; 90 score, 36¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $22\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, $18\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $19\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americans, $18\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $19\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIX, No. 15

Section 1

October 17, 1930.

ORCHID AWARDS

Prizes worth \$10,000 were announced last night for the exhibitors of the fourth national show of the American Orchid Society at Washington, according to the press to-day. The report says:

"Eighty-five regular prizes and 17 special awards were given by the five judges after an inspection lasting from noon until 2 o'clock. Prof. David Lumsden was chairman of the judging committee, that included Edward Roehrs, Harry Gray, W. A. Manda and Allan Wicks. Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Dixon, of Philadelphia, were awarded the gold medal of the Royal Horticultural Society of London for the most meritorious exhibit in the show, a cattleya fitz. They also won the silver cup for the best orchid in flower as well as a number of minor prizes. The gold medal for the best orchid in the show went to Thomas Young Nurseries, Bound Brook, N.J., for cattleya mona. Other special awards were made to W.H. Jewell, New Rochelle, N.Y., for the most original exhibit, and Albert C. Burrage, of Boston, for the most artistic exhibit...."

FOREST EXHAUSTION DISCUSSED

Two-thirds of the States in this country which are using more lumber than they grow are on the road to "forest bankruptcy," Major George P. Ahern of Washington, D.C., trustee of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation and former head of the Philippine Forest Service, warned yesterday, according to the press to-day. He spoke at the luncheon which opened the two-day National Wood Industries Meeting, being held under the auspices of the Wood Industries Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at New York. Using New York as an example, Major Ahern said that State, which a few years ago was importing 86 per cent of its soft wood lumber, is importing 96 per cent to-day and in a few years would be importing 99 per cent. He remarked on the importance of a recent report of the British Forestry Conference which said that "in the course of twenty-five years timber will rise to prices which will make it prohibitive for house building."

CATTLE DISEASE DISCOVERED

A Martinsburg, W. Va., dispatch October 16 says: "'Blackwater,' or 'Blackleg,' a much-feared infectious disease afflicting most frequently cattle under three years of age and usually fatal, has been identified as the cause of the death of two heifers at the Robert McDonald Farm along the border between this and Jefferson County... State Veterinarian A. A. Johnson, of Martinsburg, was advised of the appearance of the disease and issued a warning to cattle-growers. The other cattle in the McDonald herd were given serum."

BRITISH WHEAT QUOTA

A London dispatch says: "Wheat took the stage at the British Imperial Conference Wednesday, with a committee set up for that purpose discussing the establishment of a quota system for British wheat. Under such a plan Great Britain's wheat needs would be met by a fixed percentage of home-produced grain, plus fixed percentages from the dominions and then from foreign countries...."

Section 2

Chinese
Agriculture
Statistical data concerning farming and farmers in the various villages of greater Shanghai municipality have recently been collected by the Bureau for Social Affairs. Land owners have been found to be in the majority, since they constitute 35 per cent of the farmers, with part owners forming nearly 34 per cent and tenant farmers nearly 32 per cent. Cotton is the leading crop cultivated, with rice, peas and beans following next in importance. The average annual expenditure for a family was found to be approximately \$360, while the average per capita expenditure was judged to be about \$57.90. (N.Y. Times, Oct. 15.)

Flower
Shows
The Florists Exchange for October 11 states that spring flower shows of 1931 promise to be nearly as numerous as they were in 1930. It says: "In that year they were more numerous, more important and, many of them, larger than ever before. This year Chicago is among the first to come into prominence. While on the subject of flower shows, we wish to draw attention to the American Orchid Society Show to be held in the Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C. this coming week, Oct. 16 to 18. Held in the Nation's Capital and with so many enthusiastic exhibitors, it will be well to make it a visit by all who can possibly do so. The Garden Club of Illinois, a federation of over 100 Garden Clubs throughout the State, announced its annual flower show, to be staged during the week of March 21 to 27, at the new Merchandise Mart in Chicago. The selection of this building is a master stroke on the part of the capable manager, John A. Servas, as there is ample room for the most elaborate display that can be offered by the garden clubs of Illinois. This will be the fifth consecutive season in which this organization has staged its annual Chicago show."

Miller Co-
operation
An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for October 11 says: "Credit is due the Millers' National Federation and its member mills for the fair and farsighted policy being pursued with respect to flour prices, and their hearty acceptance of the development of cooperative grain marketing. During the present period of low wheat prices, the mill price of flour has followed quite closely the trend of the wheat market, bearing a more reasonable relationship than has the retail price of bread. With flour prices in line with wheat prices responsibility for the high retail price if any of flour and bread clearly rests upon merchandising agencies other than the millers. Moreover, the millers' association is urging its members to keep a level head in the matter of mill feed prices, bearing in mind that prices of farm products are still low, affording cheap ingredients for these feeds and offering but little incentive for farmers to buy such feeds unless they can be fed at a profit. In a recent letter to members, the federation of millers also calls attention to the fact that the Farmers' National Grain Corporation is handling nearly one-third of the wheat receipts at middle western markets, this grain being shipped by member cooperatives. Such a large volume of grain is indicative, according to the federation's letter, that grain cooperatives will become much more important than heretofore and worthy of recognition by the milling industry. Millers are the chief buyers and processors of the wheat crop, and these fair-minded policies on their part should be recognized by farmers as a beneficial type of cooperation between industry and agriculture."

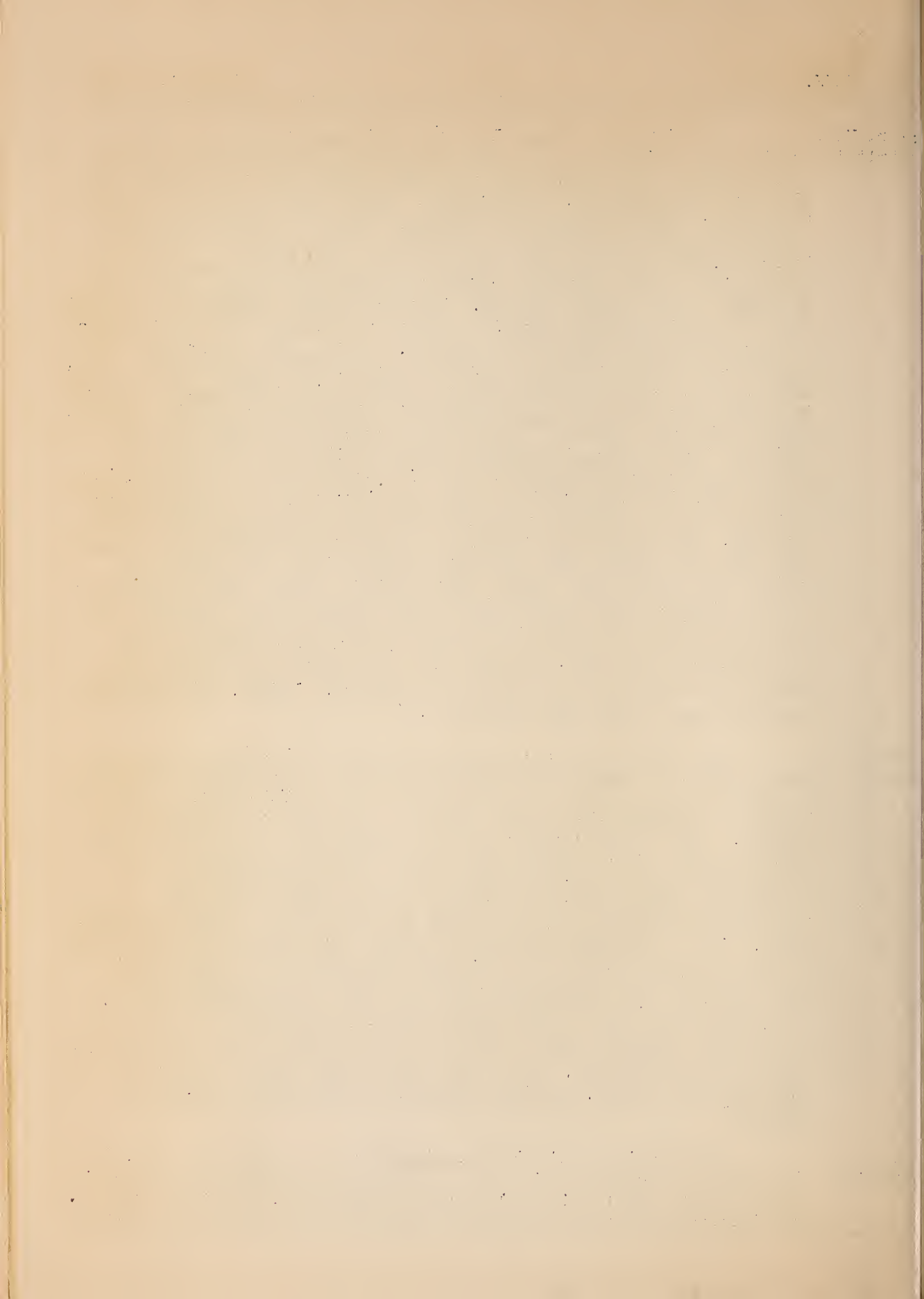
Patent Medicines The Medical Officer (London) for September 27 says: "In his in Britain presidential address to the recent Conference of Sanitary Inspectors at Ilfracombe, Sir Leonard Hill said the damage done by quackery, both directly and indirectly, is enormous. Though the stupidity of taking 'remedies,' whether patent or otherwise, without a precise knowledge of what they are, what they do and whether their action, if any, is indicated, is obvious to all who know the rudiments of physiology, the suppression of the nefarious traffic is difficult, because the quacks are clever and the people ignorant. In this country quackery is protected and the patent medicine stamp is a source of revenue; what the Ministry of Health earnestly desires to suppress, the Treasury encourages. The loss to the country through insurance payments for damage done by patent medicines is, however, much greater than the gain from stamps, so that Government fostering of quack remedies is financially unsound. However, patent medicines are but a small item in quackery and not the most serious. Under national insurance about 50 millions of bottles of physic are dispensed annually...There is nothing out up in bottle, box or tin which is necessary for human nutrition; there is nothing manufactured which is not less valuable than the raw material from which it was made. The food of man consists of animals and vegetables, and the less they are altered from the State in which they are culled, the better they are as food. Milk, eggs, butter, cheese, green vegetables, roots, cereals, fruit, with fish or flesh occasionally, together with water, constitute the whole of our diet, and we are designed to eat those substances as they are provided....Sir Leonard's plea is for simplification; all his researches have led him to simplify the maintenance of health and the treatment of disease. Indeed, all biological research leads in the same direction..."

**"Peace"
Garden**

An editorial in The Milwaukee Journal for October 9 says: "A great garden, to cover a thousand or more acres, will one of these days be opened at some point on the border between the United States and Canada to celebrate the hundred years of peace the two countries have enjoyed. Half of the garden will be in Canada, the other half in the United States. In it, under glass where that is necessary, will be grown every flower and shrub native to the two countries. The \$5,000,000 necessary for the purchase of land, for the original plantings and for endowment will be sought from the peoples of the two countries. It is a splendid idea and one which will appeal to peace lovers as well as nature lovers, as a fitting celebration of a great event. Such a garden, once established, will no doubt rival Niagara Falls as an attraction on our northern border and will help bring our two countries closer together, as the Falls without question has. It will be a perpetual reminder that two nations may live side by side for generations as good neighbors. And we can think of no symbol of peace so effective as a living, growing, blossoming international garden of flowers."

**Potato
Marketing**

An editorial in New England Homestead for October 11 says: "A fine piece of cooperation is going on down in Maine between the State's potato growers and the Maine Development Commission. The Maine Development Commission last year sponsored a survey of the methods of growing,

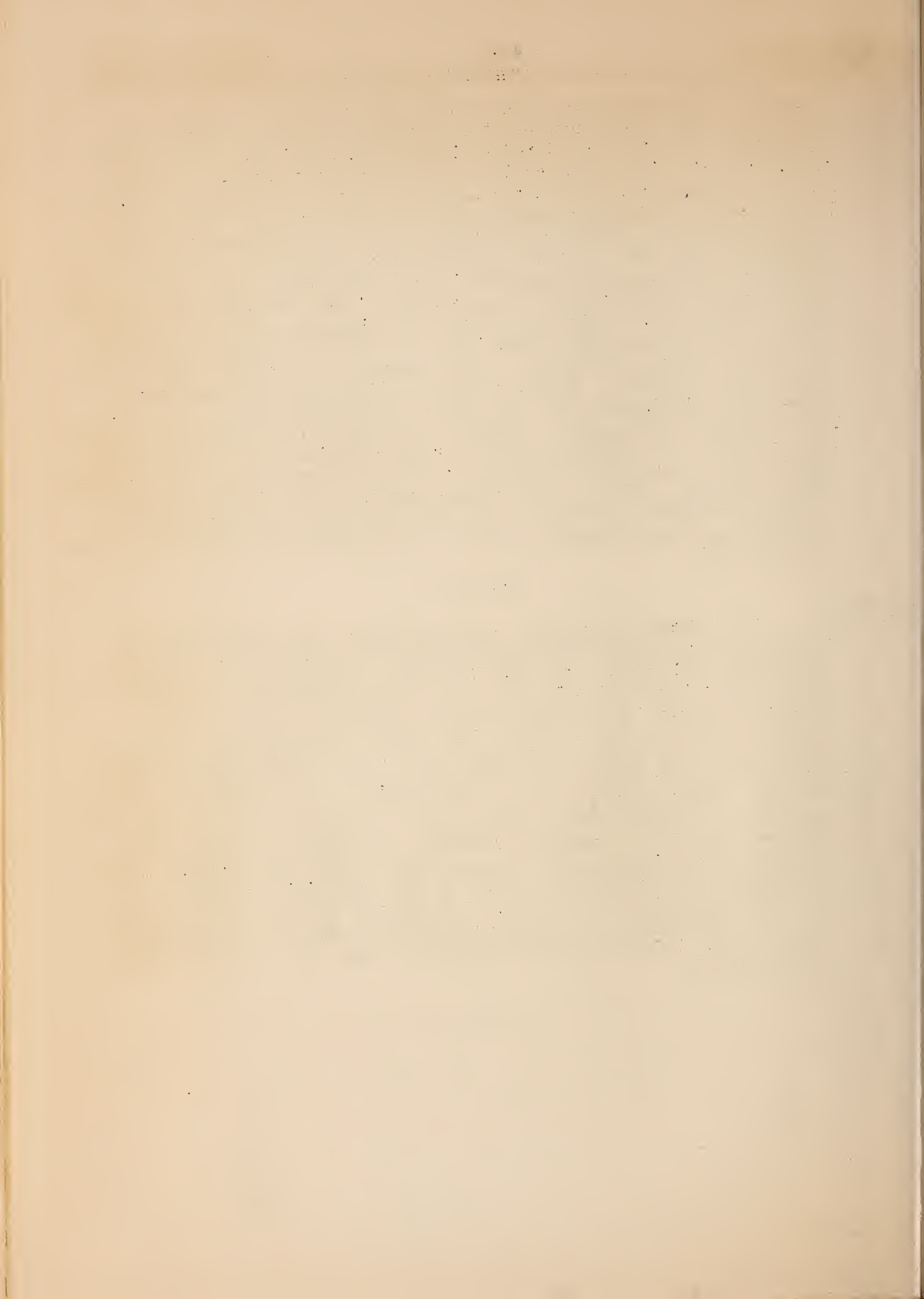


handling, and marketing potatoes in Aroostook County, to learn, if possible, market preferences and the premiums paid for quality. An inspection of 1,000 cars shipped to Charleston, New York, Boston, and Worcester wholesale markets definitely disclosed the fact that size, shape, bruises, cuts, and color seriously affect the wholesale price. It developed that Maine shippers get good sized premiums for cars of superior potatoes and that wholesalers insist on an adjustment when they get a poor car. All this is pertinent information which bears directly on the grower's pocketbook. It is information, too, which he can use to practical advantage on his own farm. This splendid work, however, will not stop here. Again this year the commission, with the cooperation of Federal and State forces, is going into the fields and markets to secure further information on what happens to the potato when it enters market channels. Already, reports on 84 fields and warehouses have been compiled, and soon the study of the Boston market will begin. The commission this year is seeking to determine what practices in growing, grading, and shipping cause the preventable defects, and how these defects can be reduced or eliminated without raising costs out of reason. This knowledge, added to that already secured, should give the grower a solid foundation on which to make whatever changes in production practice may seem necessary for him to more frequently realize top prices for his crop."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

The Federal Government estimates that we will spend upon the highways of our country this year a total of \$1,750,000,000, says the Tracy Headlight Herald. It adds: "This is an immense sum and represents almost twice the total cost of running the Federal Government twenty years ago. But a nation with an annual income of some 80 billions should be able to spend this sum for permanent road improvement. Large sums spent on highways now go for permanent improvements of road bed which should last for many years, if the surface is taken care of. Fifteen years ago many of our highways were little better than cow trails and were poorly located from the travel standpoint. They have now been put on permanent locations, eliminating needless turns and railroad crossings and a permanent bed has been established. Much of this work has already been done, so that our road investment will pay dividends far into the future. The modern highway and automobile has been the dawning of a new age and all of us have become a travel loving people. This has gotten many of us away from our provincialism of past years."



Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Oct. 16.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$12.50; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$8.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10 to \$12.75; vealers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$12.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7 to \$8.75. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.60 to \$10.05; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.35 to \$9.75; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.85 to \$9.40 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50 to \$8.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.25.

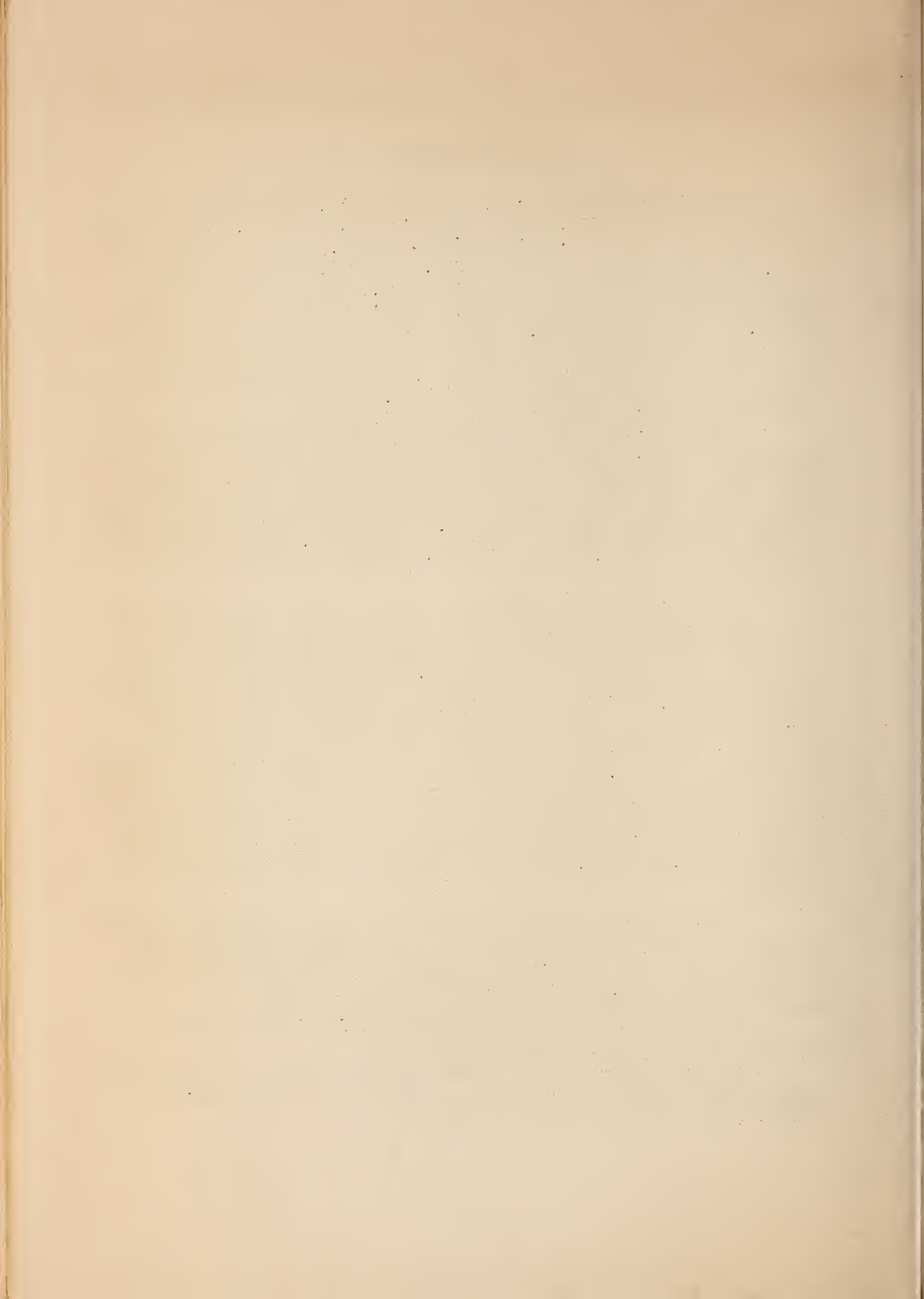
Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis $77\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $82\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis $86\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $88\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City $82\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $84\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago $78\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City $71\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 73 ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 81 ¢; Minneapolis $72\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $73\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City $77\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $80\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago $80\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $81\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis $75\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $76\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 83 to $83\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 78 to 80 ¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 36 to $36\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis $31\frac{3}{8}$ to $31\frac{7}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City 35 to 36 ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.20-\$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. New York sacked Round Whites \$1.70-\$1.75 in Philadelphia; \$1.50-\$1.55 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; few \$1.40-\$1.45 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$22-\$25 in Cincinnati; \$8-\$10 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. New York and midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in city markets; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes ranged \$2.50-\$3 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Baldwin apples \$3-\$3.50 per barrel in New York City; Massachusetts McIntosh \$4.50-\$5.50. New York Rhode Island Greenings \$1-\$1.12½ per bushel basket; McIntosh \$1.50-\$1.62½ and Baldwins \$1.25 in New York.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 14 points to 9.50¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price stood at 17.24¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 10.11¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 10.10¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score, 39¢; 90 score, 36¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $22\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, $18\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $19\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $19\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 16

Section 1

October 18, 1930.

THE PRESIDENT APPOINTS UN- EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE

The press to-day reports that President Hoover yesterday renewed his fight against unemployment. He appointed a committee of five, and instructed it to submit plans for continuing and strengthening Federal activities to help the jobless in cold weather months. The committee is composed of Secretaries Lamont, Davis, Wilbur, Hurley, Hyde, Mellon and Governor Meyer of the Federal Reserve Board. This committee will seek to strengthen the organization he set up last spring when unemployment began to assume proportions of a national problem. "There are three directions of organization in which Federal Government activities can cooperate," the President's statement said. "First, cooperation with governors and employment organizations of States and local communities; second, development of methods with national industries, and third, in direct Federal employment in public works..."

FARM LOANS

Credits of more than \$1,000,000,000 have been extended to agriculture by the twelve Federal Intermediate Credit Banks in the little more than seven years of their existence, according to a statement of their business issued at Washington yesterday. These banks, with a capital of \$60,000,000 and outstanding loans of \$123,000,000 on Sept. 1, discounted farmers' notes totaling \$335,195,351, and renewed loans aggregating \$165,639,974, a total of \$500,835,225, up to August 31. The discounts were made for more than 650 financing institutions. During the seven years ended August 31 the statement showed, the banks also loaned more than ninety cooperative marketing associations \$548,376,256, including renewals of original commitments. The banks, which operate under the Federal Farm Loan Board, are limited to discounting "agricultural paper" for other banks or lending associations and extending credit to cooperatives.

FARMER USES AIRPLANE IN BUSINESS

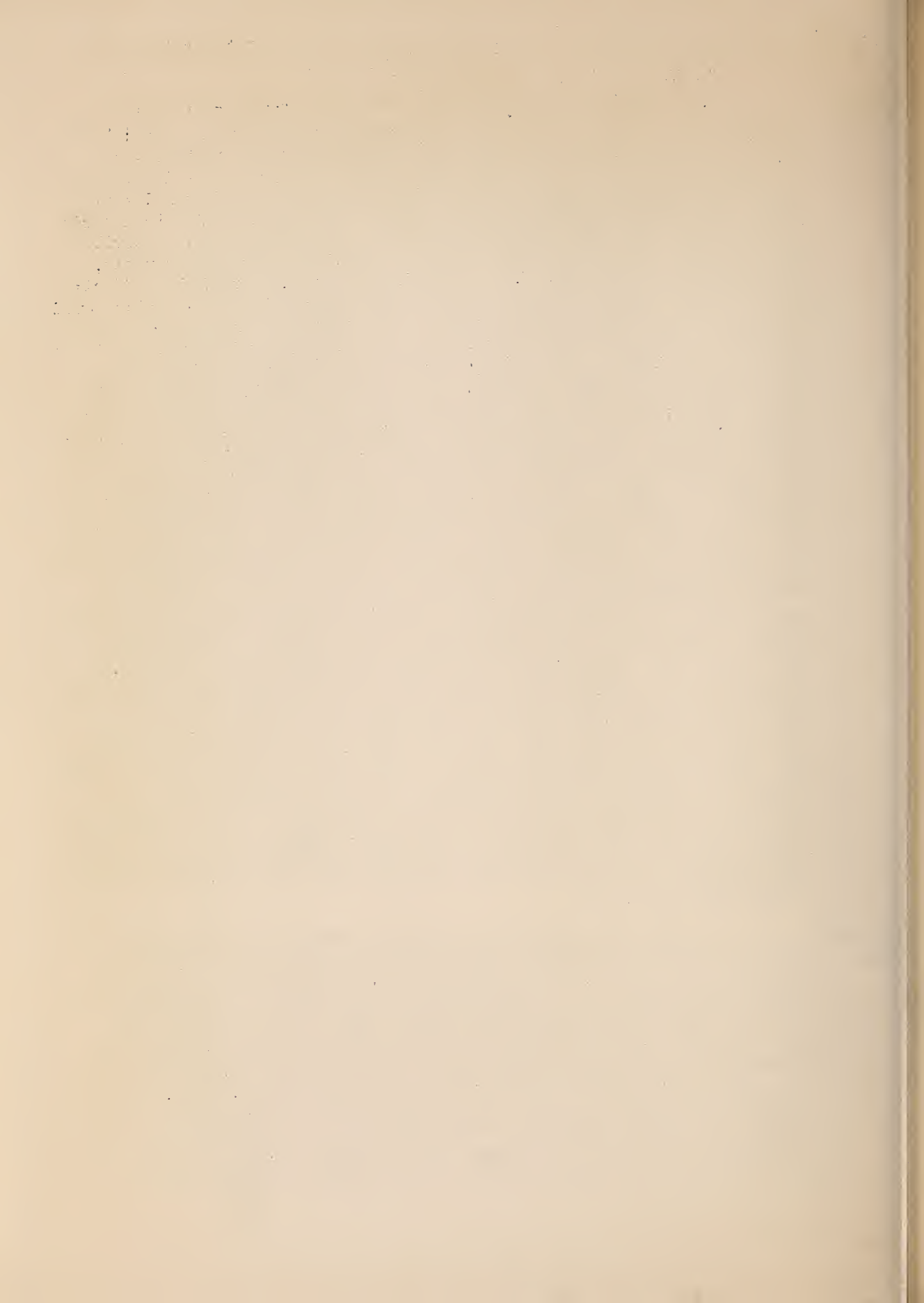
A Denison, Iowa, dispatch to the press to-day states that Ralph Weberg, farmer and stockman near Denison, lists the airplane as "an implement" in his business. The report says: "He jumps into his plane and flies across two States to Chicago, for example, to sell cattle which he has shipped. He arrives in Chicago four and one-half hours after he takes off from the private landing field on his farm. The trip requires 12 hours or more on a train. With the plane he can personally supervise the marketing of his cattle and return home the same day, if necessary. His specialty for years has been prime beef cattle. Flying is more necessary for the farmer, he thinks, than it is for the city business man, because time often is more important, and distances, especially in the West, sometimes are long. Some day he expects to be able to take advantage of early market reports by radio, run a load of cattle or hogs into a large plane, fly to Chicago to catch that day's market and return home in the afternoon with his check."

Section 2

Business Forecasts C. W. Steffler, writing under the title, "When Will Business Complete the Cycle" in Commerce and Finance for October 15, says: "The annual crop of forecast articles which appeared at the beginning of this year contained for the most part three views as to the duration of the depression which first became noticeable in certain key industries about the middle of 1929 and became acute following last fall's debacle in the securities and commodities markets. The first group subscribed to the belief that the upturn should be immediate--meaning, roughly, last January or February. The second held that the beneficial effects of the stabilization movement in stemming psychological depression would bring a trade revival in the spring. The third, or somewhat more conservative, group of forecasters felt that recovery would start about the middle of the year. Only a few provisioned recovery as still more distant and none, that we recall, then thought that it would be postponed longer than this fall...Forecasting has not (and probably never will be) developed to a point where predictions can be made with scientific accuracy. The human element, which seems to preclude the likelihood of adequate control of the economic and financial mechanism, bulks too large for that. Some economists used to insist that depression was largely the result of auto-suggestion induced by the cycle theory...As for the probable duration of the present depression, while history can not provide any conclusive precedent for what lies ahead, it does supply an interesting background of experience upon the basis of which the reader may ^{pre}medicate and base his hopes and expectations...Many economists look for at least another ten years of falling prices, some much longer. These base their predictions on the record of history that major commodity price swings are governed by great wars. There have been three such secular price movements in the last century. They presumably were closely related to and caused by the three great wars that were fought during this period. These were the Napoleonic Wars, the Civil War and the World War. Each of these major price swings has had the same general characteristics: a sharp rise in values which finally reached the stage of severe inflation; an equally precipitous break, usually comparatively short-lived; and a prolonged but more gradual decline from the levels reached on the perpendicular decline. Price declines following the two earlier wars each last^{ed} about 30 years, leading some analysts to believe that the present trend will continue another twenty years or so..."

Cotton Industry

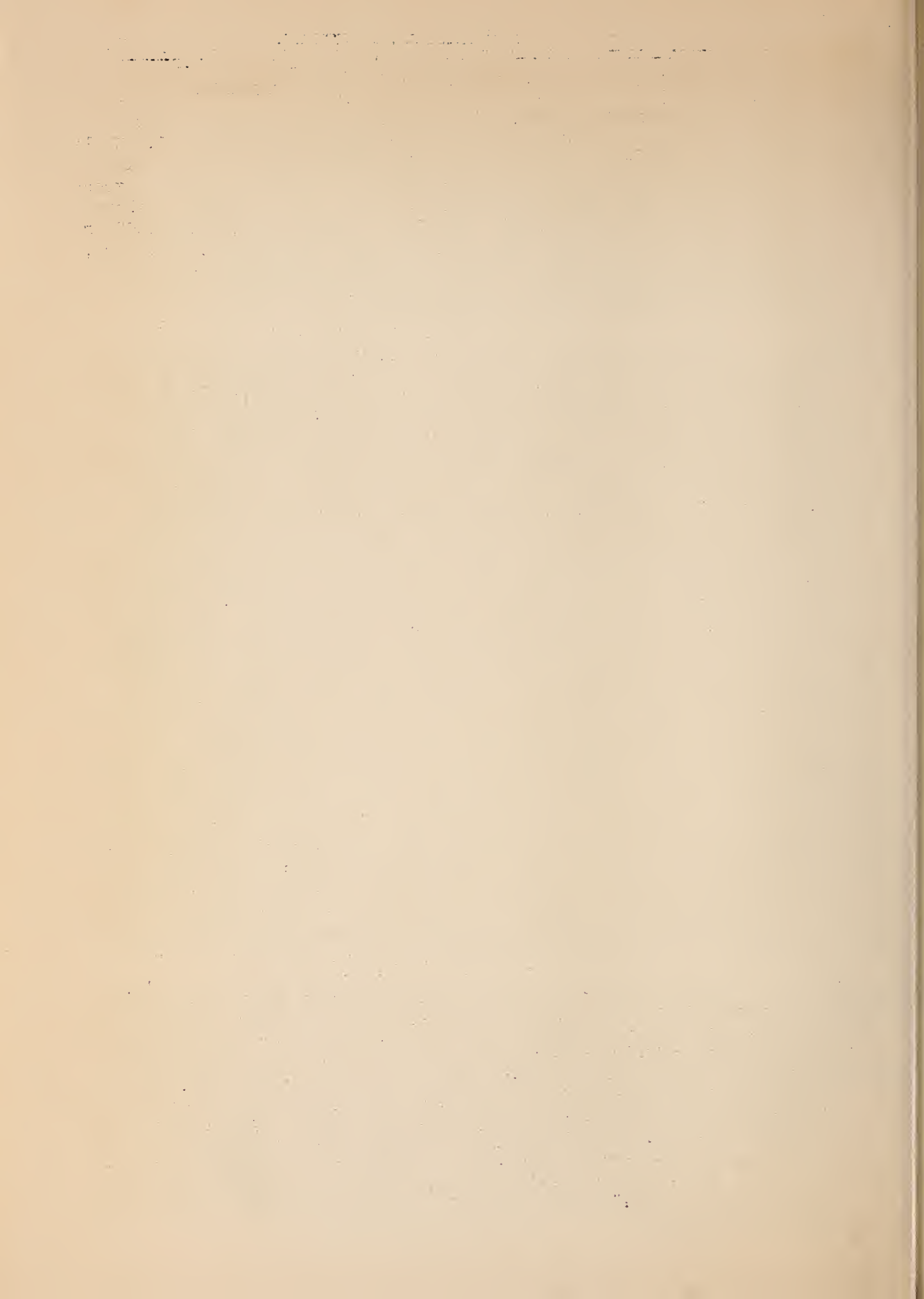
Manufacturers Record for October 16 says: "In the face of world depression in textiles during the last few years, the progress which has been made toward readjustment and stabilization in southern cotton manufacturing is a bright spot on the horizon. Indications are that the industry has reached its lowest ebb and the apathy of the past is giving way to constructive reorganization plans. Through diversification and manufacture of more finished goods; greater cooperation and consolidations; a better balanced production program; improved distribution methods and the use of intelligent advertising to broaden demand, the textile industry of the South should be placed in an advantageous position to go forward upon a sounder basis. Of the more than 1,800 textile plants located in the Southern States, 1,038 are



cotton mills, and they produce 67 per cent of the country's cotton goods. On July 31, this year, there were 18,605,734 active cotton spindles in the South, or 59.5 per cent of the country's total. While a few thousand less on July 31 than a year ago, active spindles in southern mills were 300,000 more than in 1928, and 7,456,000 in excess of the active spindles in 1910. Operating spindle-hours in southern cotton mills for the year ended July 31, 1930, were 61,878,373,000 or 70 per cent of the country's total. In point of activity, therefore, southern cotton manufacturing for the past twelve months has been on a higher level than was generally appreciated...."

Farm Methods Thomas F. Woodlock, writing on "Farming a Way of Life" in The Wall St. Journal for October 16 says: "...We have to-day out of some 120,000,000 of people approximately one-fourth living 'on the land.' Are all these 30,000,000 'farmers' or 'farmers'' families? The 'Pennsylvania Dutch' country perhaps most clearly resemble the prosperous 'farming' of a hundred years ago, and there is no difficulty in recognizing the 'farmer' there. But in what does he resembles the 'wheat raiser' in Kansas, in North Dakota, in Minnesota and South Dakota, save in that both work upon the land? One can see in Pennsylvania the 'way of life' on the land but it is not so easy to see it on a North Dakota wheat farm, where there are at most four months' work to be done in a year, so far as the wheat crop is concerned, and that work of a kind permitting almost complete mechanization. How much of the family food does a Pennsylvania farmer buy in a year as compared with the 'wheat raiser' of North Dakota? And how much of his produce does a Pennsylvania farmer sell each year at prices made in a world market which he is powerless to affect, much less control? Have we not here the core of the matter?...The solution seems equally clear and that is more farmers and fewer more wheat and cotton raisers. More farmers that feed themselves and their families with their own produce. More farmers who look upon farming as a 'way of life' rather than as a 'business' or an industry. Fewer 'money-croppers' who imagine themselves to be 'farmers.' Can an Oklahoma cotton raiser who puts all his land in cotton and gets in a normal year a quarter of a bale per acre call himself a 'farmer'? Can a Dakota wheat raiser who puts all his land in wheat and gets 12 bushels to the acre call himself a 'farmer'? Is there any permanent solution for this kind of 'farm problem'? What other permanent 'farm problems' have we in this country that a reasonable amount of intelligent cooperation will not solve?"

Mexican Seed Importation October Bulletin of The Pan American Union says: "In an effort to encourage the development of agriculture on a wider scale, an order was recently issued permitting the free importation of seed destined for agricultural purposes. Farmers who are interested must obtain from the (Mexican) Department of Agriculture and Promotion a permit for each shipment, after which they must deposit with the customs officials a sum sufficient to guarantee the payment of the regular duty. After it has been proved that the seed was used as specified, the Department of Agriculture and Promotion will return the deposit to the importer. In case the import duty does not exceed 10 pesos, the seed will be allowed to enter duty free without other formality than the presentation of the permit issued by the department."

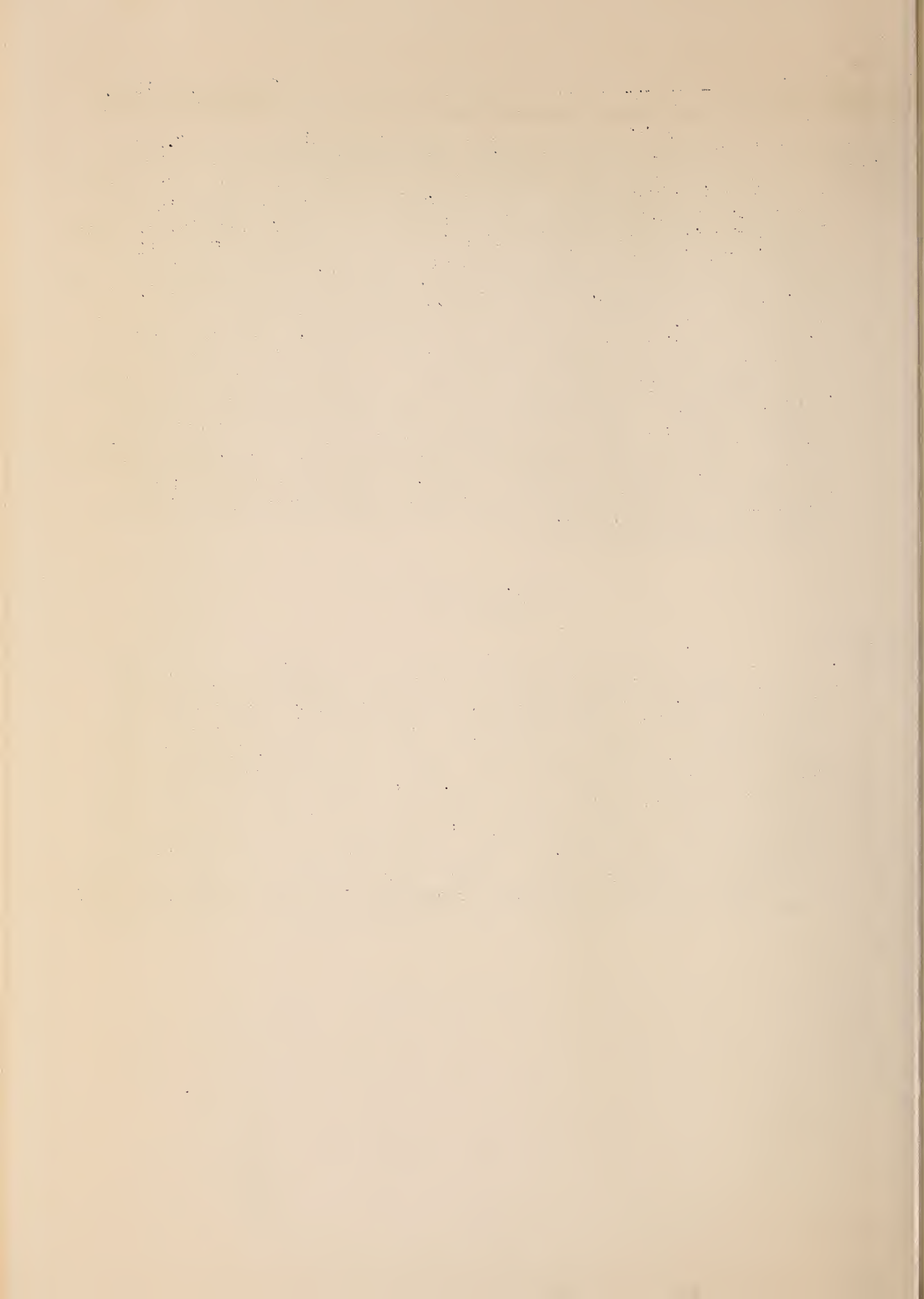


South Dakota's Rural and Urban Unity An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.Dak.) for October 4 says: "The necessity for cooperation between the business men of the city and those of the country has been stressed so frequently that it is almost trite. The desirability of a co-working in affairs for community development is obvious and widely appreciated. South Dakota, for instance, has no cities in the larger sense. The entire State is really one great agricultural community. The prosperity of the farms and the progress of the trading centers are closely related. A decrease in the farmer's income is immediately reflected in the towns and the cities. So is an increase. The merchants, bankers, doctors, druggists and others follow the progress of the crops as closely as do the farmers because they are as vitally concerned as those who actually reap the crops. The problems of the farm are the problems of South Dakota. What is good for the farmer is good for all of us. Appreciation of this has led to a general cooperation that is extremely beneficial. This helpful spirit of understanding and coordinated effort is at its best in the Sioux Falls vicinity. The business men of Sioux Falls and the business men of the farms tackle their mutual problems with a comprehensive view..."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for October 18 says: "What is the change in living habits doing to the appetite of Americans? Dr. O. E. Baker, of the Department of Agriculture, reports that the consumption of cereals is going down, but that folks are eating more pork and drinking lots more milk. Beef is less popular. Changes in eating habits were bound to come as more people took machine tending jobs that didn't require as much labor as in the old days. The surprising thing is that the number of calories of food eaten per capita has gone down very little, if any. The change is good news for the dairyman and the hog raiser. Perhaps the beef man will have to figure out a way of popularizing some violent games for city people, so that they will finish the day with an overwhelming demand for thick steaks."



Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Oct. 17.--Livestock prices: Cattle, slaughter cattle, calves, and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$12.50; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$8.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10 to \$12.75; vealers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$12.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7 to \$8.75. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$10.25; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.60 to \$9.90; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$9.10 to \$9.65 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50 to \$9; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.25.

Grain prices: No. 1 dark spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 78 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to 83 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 red winter St. Louis 86 to 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 82 to 84¢; No. 2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 77¢; Kansas City 72¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 74 to 75¢; St. Louis 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 80¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 36¢; Minneapolis 32 to 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 35 to 36¢; No. 3 mixed corn Minneapolis 72 to 73¢; Kansas City 77 to 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.20-\$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.50-\$1.90 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.35-\$1.40 f.o.b. Waupaca. New York Danish type cabbage \$15-\$21 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$10-\$11 f.o.b. Rochester. Northern Danish type \$22-\$25 in Cincinnati; \$9-\$10 f.o.b. Racine, Wisconsin. New York and Midwestern sacked yellow onions \$1-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in city markets; few 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York Rhode Island Greening apples \$1-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per bushel in New York City; \$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. Illinois Jonathans \$6.50-\$7; Grimes \$5.50-\$6 and Delicious \$7.50-\$8 per barrel in Chicago. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes ranged \$2-\$3 per cloth top barrel in eastern cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls \$1-\$1.25 per bushel hamper in the Middle West.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged at 9.50¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price stood at 17.22¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 10.10¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 10.10¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score, 39¢; 90 score, 36¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIX, No. 17

Section 1

October 20, 1930.

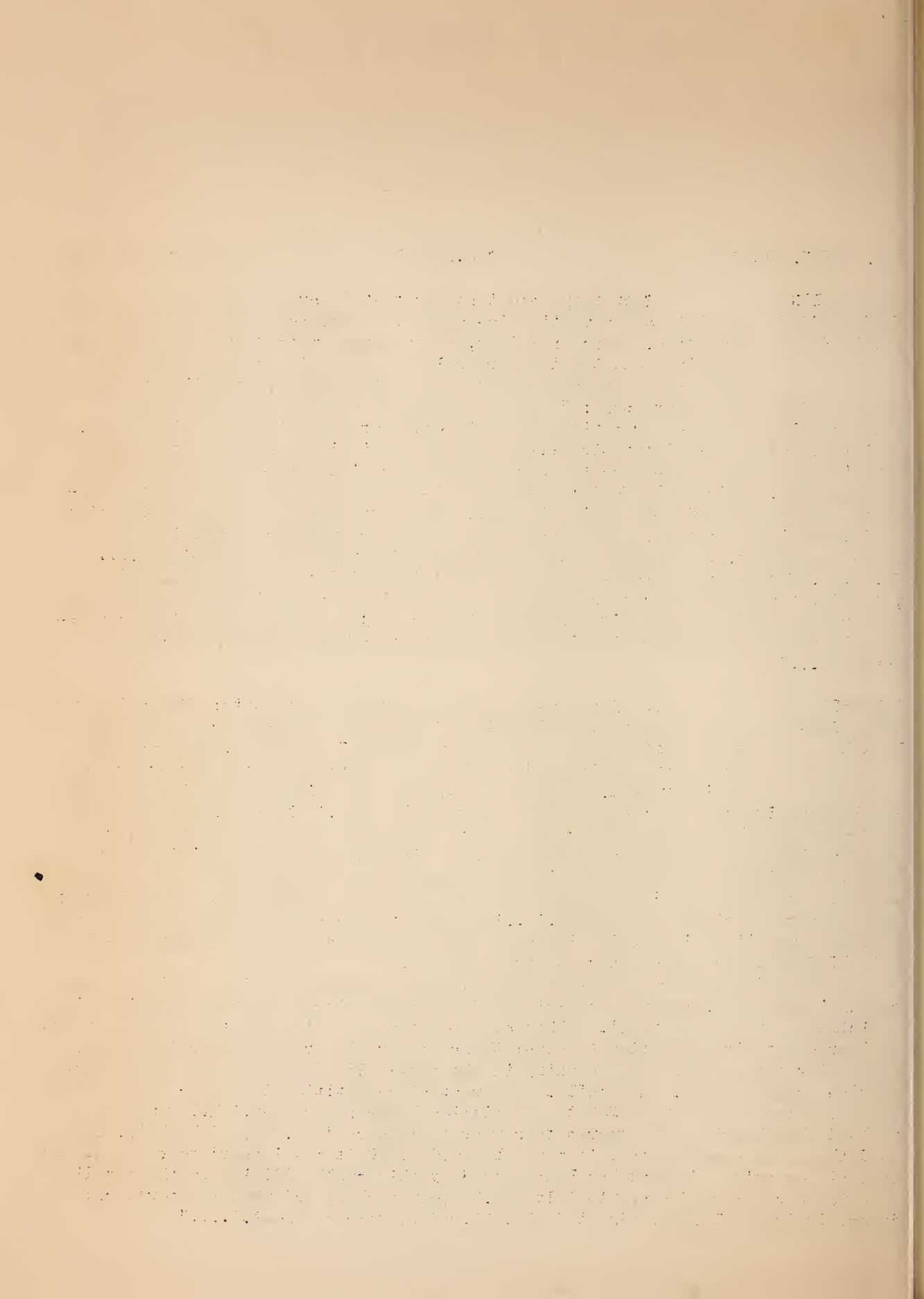
PRESIDENT'S UNEMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE

Secretary Lamont states that if arrangements can be made he will call a meeting to-day of the members of President Hoover's committee, named on Friday, to cooperate with State and municipal officials and the industries in an effort to prevent suffering among the unemployed during the winter months, according to the press to-day. The report says: "One of the proposals which will come before these sessions will be for setting up nation-wide organizations in which State, municipal and private interests will cooperate and it is considered practically certain that this will be adopted because of the seriousness of the situation which exists. This would follow along the lines of the action taken by the committee named by President Harding in 1921. It is probable that the country will be divided into districts and efforts made to have committees formed in the various localities, to cooperate with the Federal Government and the States.... Dr. C. W. Warburton, secretary of the Federal Drought Relief Committee, said yesterday that agricultural associations formed at the suggestion of bankers from the drought areas who met with President Hoover in August were beginning to function in some of the States to aid local efforts to afford financial relief to farmers...."

CAMPBELL ON WHEAT SIT- UATION

The Associated Press of October 19 reports: "Declaring that there was only an 'imaginary' surplus of wheat because of the huge shortage of other grains, Thomas D. Campbell, Montana wheat grower and adviser to the Soviet Government in its five-year economic program, appealed on Saturday for direct financial aid from the Federal Treasury to 'correct this abnormal balance.' In a lengthy statement on the world wheat situation issued after conferences with President Hoover and Chairman Legge of the Federal Farm Board, Mr. Campbell denounced critics of the board, minimized the effect on prices of Russian exports and hedging on the Chicago market, and asked that 'we reverse ourselves and think positively, not negatively, about general business conditions.'... 'I expect to see a big increase in the price of farm commodities,' he said, 'when we begin looking at our own situation and are not blinded by what some other country is doing.'

"Mr. Campbell said that he had traveled thousands of miles in Russia recently inspecting state and collectivized farms and discussing the situation with officials of the grain trust. 'They all know that it will take them several years to increase their production to equal their own growing requirements,' he said, 'but after three years every country in the world will feel the keen competition of Russian grain exports. Meanwhile, our greatest competition is going to come from Canada, which exports from 250 to 300 million bushels per year.' Mr. Campbell doubted that Russian net exports this year would exceed 20,000,000 bushels, but said that even assuming that it would be 60,000,000 it was 'absurd to say that the present low price of wheat has been caused by this small addition to the world's exportable surplus of approximately 800,000,000 bushels and when the world produces, including Russia, almost 4,000,000,000 bushels of wheat.'...."

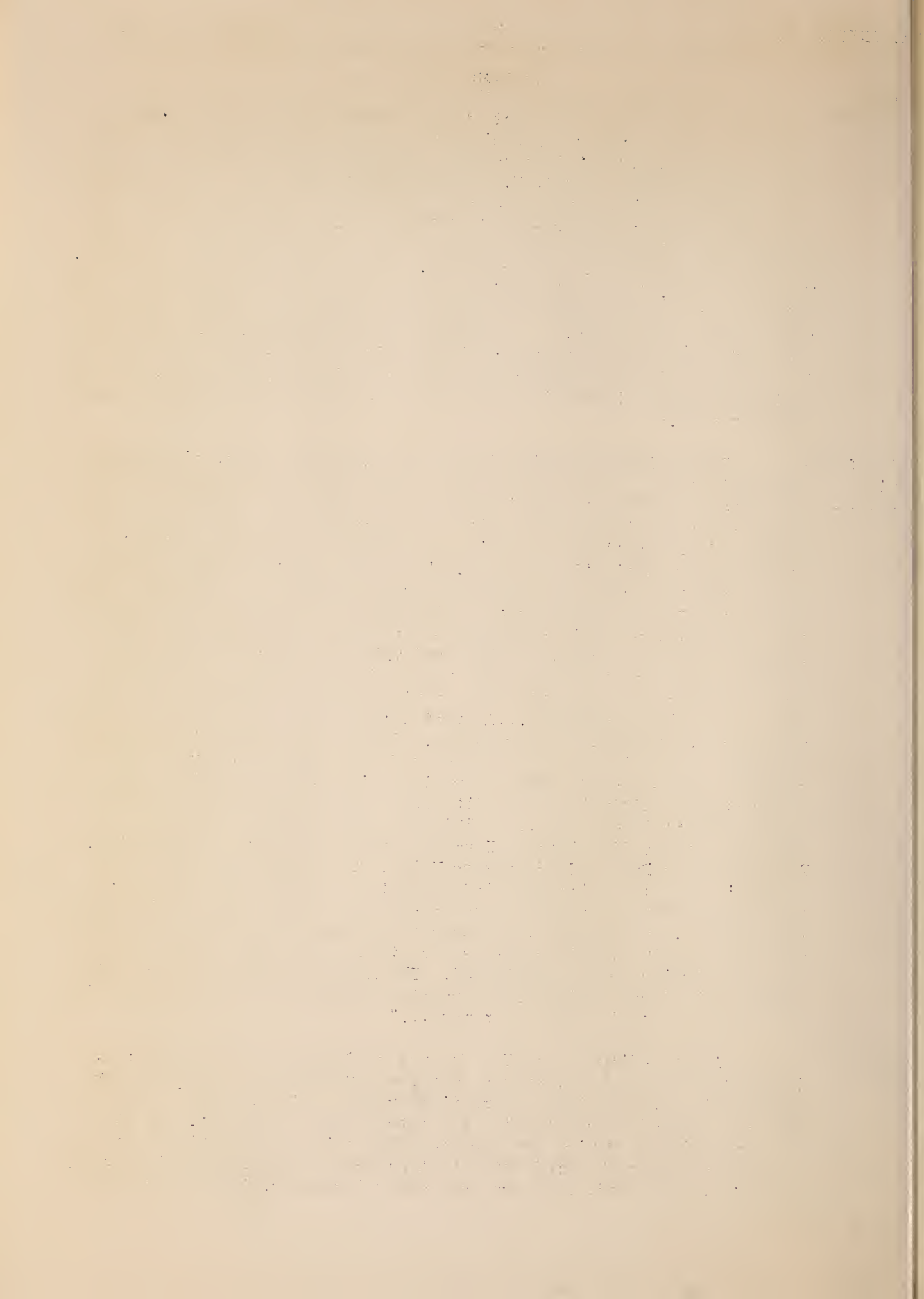


Section 2

Cotton An Atlanta dispatch to the press of October 18 says: "An
Cut Asked ultimatum that farmers need not expect credits from banks cooperating
 with the Georgia Bankers' Association and the Georgia Chamber of Com-
 merce unless they plant less cotton and adopt a diversification program
 was issued October 17 by A. F. Lever, Federal Farm Board representative.
 The statement of Mr. Lever, who was co-author of the Smith-Lever bill,
 was issued after a conference of officers of the Georgia Bankers' As-
 sociation and Atlanta bankers in the office of Eugene Black, governor
 of the sixth Federal Reserve district. 'The result of the conference,'
 Mr. Lever said, 'was that credits of the banks would be measured by the
 spirit in which the farmer followed the program for a better balanced
 agriculture for Georgia.' In regard to cotton acreage, Mr. Lever said
 the conference decided that planting should be limited to not more than
 10 acres per plow anywhere, and preferably not more than seven, and that
 no land shall be planted in cotton that does not yield at least one-half
 bale per acre."

Danish Seed- Danish Foreign Office Journal for September says: 'In Denmark
Growing the cultivation of the greater part of ordinary seed is directly based
Organiza- on contracts between the seed firms and the growers. Under these con-
tions tracts the seed firms supply elite or specially selected seed at fixed
 prices and in quantities according to the stipulated area, while the
 growers after cultivating the seed with close regard to the elimination
 of any danger of crossing deliver the seed produced to the firm. Prac-
 tically all the root seed grown in Denmark is produced on the basis of
 such contracts, and this arrangement enables the seed firms to exer-
 cise the greatest possible control and makes reliability doubly sure,
 as they reserve to themselves the right of free access to the ground
 for the purpose of inspecting the growing crop and examining the seed
 after it has been harvested...A great part of the clover seed and grass
 seed is also produced under contract, although the growers' increasing
 knowledge of cultivation methods has made the growing of grass seed so
 reliable that the seed firms are really quite safe in handling non-
 contract seed cultivated from elite seed on the direct responsibility
 of the growers themselves....In 1918 the seed growers' societies lo-
 cated in various districts of Denmark formed a national organization,
 The Associated Danish Seed Growers Union. The individual local seed
 growers' societies still work independently in so far as their local
 tasks are concerned, and these tasks are not without real significance.
 They include, for instance, measures to prevent the crossing of seeds,
 and divide their districts into zones within which only special varie-
 ties and strains may be cultivated. The Associated Seed Growers Union
 supports the local societies by granting subsidies for experiments with
 seed crops, as well as in other ways..."

Farm Pro- A long editorial in The Journal of Commerce says in part: "...
duction It ought by now to be clear that our farm problem is a good deal more
 a production problem than a marketing problem. Not only do we need to
 find some method of controlling the total volume of output, but it is
 also essential to devise some scheme under which less fertile land will
 be withdrawn from the production of those crops whose output is already
 too large. The need, as in so many other instances, is to concentrate



a reasonable volume of production on lands where costs are lowest. Having accomplished this end, or better still, while it is being accomplished, the problem of what to do with lands thus vacated should receive serious attention. At the same time, and as a part of the program, of course, questions of economies and efficiency in production involving, for example, education in the selection of seeds and in methods of cultivation, harvesting, etc., must be dealt with intelligently and constructively. Now all these phases of agriculture as a business enterprise have long been the theme of many agricultural discussions. Some progress has been made here and there in these directions. Frankness, however, demands that it be bluntly said that hardly a beginning has been made in the work that must be done..."

Rubber Uses

Popular Mechanics for November says: "Rubber mileposts and sign standards are being installed along some sections of German highways to make travel safer for motorists, particularly where roads are narrow. These flexible posts, painted in bright colors, bend to a horizontal position if a car strikes them, but spring back into shape without damage when the machine has passed over them."

Tubercular Milk in Britain

The Medical Officer (London) for September 27 says: "In his latest annual report as medical officer of health for Preston, Dr. F. A. Sharpe expresses disappointment in regard to the Tuberculosis (in Cattle) Order, 1925. He writes: 'Considering that the Order has now been in force for over four years and that tuberculosis of the udder is one of the conditions notifiable under the Order, it does not appear to have had any material effect in reducing the percentage of tubercular milk, for instead of the farmer or milk-producer reporting suspected animals, infected milk supplies are the cause of the discovery of the suspected animals. Health authorities throughout the country are compelled to spend huge sums of money annually in the detection of infected samples and the tracing of such samples to their sources of origin. The offending cattle are detected and dealt with under the Order, in the majority of instances, only by means of the investigations undertaken by the local authority, as most cases showed that the offending animal was a clinical case of tuberculosis of the udder and in all probability must have been recognized or suspected by the owner. In some few instances in which this was not so, there was a history of the recent removal of an animal from the herd, which would account for the infection. The Order, therefore, is not likely to reduce the incidence of infected milk. Cowkeepers ought to consider more seriously their responsibilities under the Order and local authorities can materially assist them by the appointment of specially-trained whole-time veterinary officials charged with the responsibility of seeing that this Order is complied with and in cases where there is neglect, the law should be enforced. Propaganda work will do much to educate milk producers in this respect, but to expect the Tuberculosis Order to reduce the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle or reduce tubercular infected milk supplies to any serious extent as the Order is at the present time being carried out is neither reasonable nor likely.' Doctor Sharpe adds that for the present large centers of population can only lessen the distribution of infected milk by continuing their efforts to discover these supplies by frequent sampling and subjecting such samples to a biological examination."



Turkey
Outlook

An editorial in California Cultivator for October 11 says: "At this time of the year results of the year's work in turkey raising begin to be visible as the matured crop is about ready to be marketed during the approaching holiday season. Reports from the Western States which are heavy producers lead to the conclusion that the crop in that area will be 15 per cent short of the one marketed last year. However, due to the lower buying power of the Nation as a whole, it is probable that prices will be about the same as in 1929. The formation of a great turkey marketing association which takes in all of the Western States should have a marked effect on orderly marketing of this year's crop and may act to stimulate sales and possibly to raise prices slightly..."

Wool Market

The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for October 18 says: "The domestic wool market has been very slow and, in spots, soft. The National Wool Marketing Corporation has this week reaffirmed its policy of stabilization of wool prices, so far as possible. For the moment it is a buyers' market, despite more or less resistance from dealers. Merinos in the foreign markets are steady. Crossbreds, however, are weak. Advance offerings from Montevideo of the new clip wools are being made at prices very close to importing parity. The manufacturing position, especially with reference to worsteds, is disappointing. Woolens are in slightly better position."



Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Oct. 18.--Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.65 to \$10.15; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$9.85; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$9.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations).

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis $78\frac{1}{2}$ to $83\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 red winter St. Louis 86 to 87; Kansas City $82\frac{1}{2}$ to $83\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City $72\frac{1}{4}$ to $78\frac{1}{2}$; No.3 mixed corn Chicago $80\frac{1}{4}$; Minneapolis 72 to 73; Kansas City $77\frac{1}{2}$ to $78\frac{1}{2}$; No.3 yellow corn Chicago $80\frac{1}{4}$ to $80\frac{3}{4}$; Minneapolis 74 to 76; St. Louis 80; Kansas City $78\frac{1}{2}$ to $79\frac{1}{2}$; No.3 white oats Chicago $35\frac{1}{2}$ to 36; Minneapolis 32 to $32\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 36; Kansas City 35 to 36.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 2 points to 9.48¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 17.21¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 10.13¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 10.11¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score, 39¢; 90 score, 36¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $18\frac{1}{2}$ to $21\frac{1}{2}$; Single Daisies, $18\frac{1}{2}$ to $19\frac{1}{2}$; Young Americas, $18\frac{1}{2}$ to $19\frac{1}{2}$.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.75-\$2.15 per 100 pounds in eastern terminal markets; slightly stronger at \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites steady at \$1.50-\$1.90 per 100 pounds in Chicago carlot market; higher at \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Waubesa section. New York Danish-type cabbage \$16-\$25 bulk per ton in large markets; \$10-\$12 f.o.b. western New York points, with sacked stock returning \$12-\$15. Northern Danish-type steady at \$22-\$25 in Cincinnati; \$9-\$10 Wisconsin points. New York yellow onions mostly \$1-\$1.60 per 100-pound sack in consuming centers; stronger at 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Rochester district. Midwestern yellows jobbing at \$1-\$1.40 per 100 pounds, but as low as 80¢ in Chicago. The 50-pound bags of Colorado Valencia-type onions at 85¢-\$1.35, with some as low as 65¢. New York Rhode Island Greening apples jobbing at \$1-\$1.15 per bushel basket in New York City, with Illinois apples generally \$1.50-\$2.25 in Chicago. Eastern Grimes \$1.25-\$1.50 in city markets, with smaller sizes low as \$2.50 per barrel, f.o.b. Potomac Valley points. Virginia yellow varieties of sweet-potatoes mostly \$2-\$3.50 per barrel in large distributing centers, with bushel hampers from New Jersey at \$1.25-\$2, and southern Nancy Halls bringing mostly \$1-\$1.25 per bushel. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XXXIX, No. 18

Section 1

October 21, 1930.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE

The press to-day reports that Secretary Lamont, after a conference with President Hoover, indicated that, as chairman of the Cabinet committee appointed Saturday, he would summon his associates to a session immediately following the regular Cabinet gathering. The report says: "Secretaries Hyde, Hurley, Wilbur, Davis and Mellon, with the addition of Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, constitute membership of the President's committee and with one or two exceptions are expected to be on hand. In advance of the session, Secretary Lamont made a visit to New York to gather opinion of business leaders on the outlook, while a number of economic and industrial studies have been made for the President both by official organizations and by semiprivate institutions, such as the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, under whose jurisdiction the business survey system has been kept in operation since last fall. Results of the inquiry will not be known until the committee assembles to-day, but it was intimated that the administration contemplated seeking large relief appropriations from Congress...."

LEGGE ON FARM PRICES

The opinion that prices for agricultural commodities had reached the bottom and they would gradually improve was expressed yesterday by Chairman Legge of the Farm Board, according to the press to-day. Commodity markets "are doing better in showing an independence of the stock market to an extent which they haven't shown for some time," he said, adding that while industrial stocks fell last week agricultural price levels were maintained at about the same point. "The feeling in the trade," he continued, "must be that the commodity markets are through liquidating." He believed price levels for agricultural commodities will probably "hang around" the present prices for a time and then gradually improve.

THE STOCK MARKET

The New York Times to-day says: "Financial markets here and in the principal European centers threw off yesterday the fit of despondency which has gripped them for several weeks and in an apparently concerted return of confidence moved steadily higher. The stock market, which had finished last week at the lowest levels yet attained on the reaction, opened firm and gained strength throughout the day under the impetus of an uninterrupted buying demand that seemed to reflect a complete shift of market sentiment over the week-end. Wheat and corn joined the advance and cotton rose nearly one-quarter cent a pound, while the foreign bond market, which has lately shown acute weakness, rallied strongly on the encouraging news of the vote of confidence given Chancellor Bruening in Germany. From London, Paris, and Berlin came reports of renewed strength, extending in some cases to sharp recoveries and it appeared that the principal financial centers of the world were beginning to recover their courage after a long period of fear and uncertainty...."

THEORY

The first part of the theory is the study of the properties of the system. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various conditions. The second part is the study of the system's response to external inputs. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various inputs.

The third part of the theory is the study of the system's stability. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various conditions. The fourth part is the study of the system's controllability. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various inputs. The fifth part is the study of the system's observability. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various outputs. The sixth part is the study of the system's robustness. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various disturbances. The seventh part is the study of the system's performance. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various conditions. The eighth part is the study of the system's design. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various conditions.

The ninth part of the theory is the study of the system's implementation. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various conditions. The tenth part is the study of the system's testing. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various conditions. The eleventh part is the study of the system's validation. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various conditions. The twelfth part is the study of the system's verification. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various conditions. The thirteenth part is the study of the system's documentation. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various conditions. The fourteenth part is the study of the system's maintenance. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various conditions. The fifteenth part is the study of the system's upgrade. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various conditions.

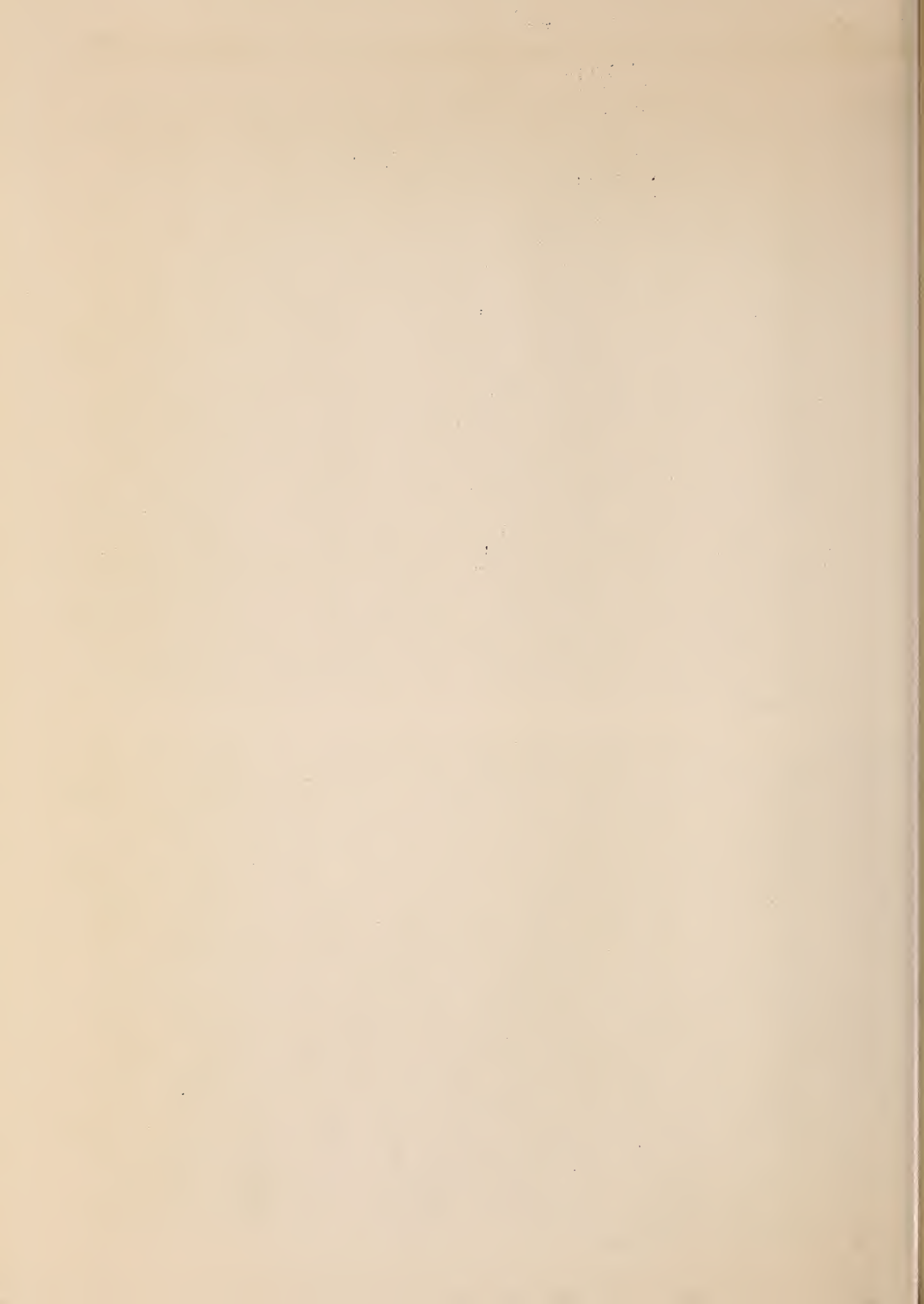
The sixteenth part of the theory is the study of the system's future. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various conditions. The seventeenth part is the study of the system's evolution. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various conditions. The eighteenth part is the study of the system's adaptation. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various conditions. The nineteenth part is the study of the system's growth. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various conditions. The twentieth part is the study of the system's decline. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various conditions. The twenty-first part is the study of the system's extinction. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various conditions. The twenty-second part is the study of the system's resurrection. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various conditions. The twenty-third part is the study of the system's rebirth. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various conditions. The twenty-four part is the study of the system's renewal. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various conditions. The twenty-fifth part is the study of the system's regeneration. This is done by analyzing the system's behavior under various conditions.

Section 2

Bovine Tuberculosis The Medical Officer (London) for October 4 says: "A recent supplement to the Bulletin of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association contains two contributions, one by Dr. Campbell Laidlaw, entitled 'Dr. J. G. Rutherford and Bovine Tuberculosis,' the other 'Bovine Tuberculosis in its Relation to Infection in Children,' by Dr. R. M. Price, which, taken together, give a very lucid picture of one of the most interesting and important controversies which have stirred the medical world... Doctor Price gives an admirable picture of the true role of bovine tuberculosis in human pathology. Robert Koch was right in saying that bovine tubercle had little if anything to do with the tuberculosis of the adult human and that in countries where all milk is pasteurized it has comparatively little influence in child tuberculosis, likewise; yet in countries where raw milk is consumed, the bovine form is more frequent than the human form in the tuberculosis of infancy. There are strong reasons for believing that all forms of tuberculosis are implanted in infancy, but whereas the human form frequently lies dormant for years, the bovine form starts action almost at once and either kills the host or eventually lies permanently dormant if the host recovers; so that in adults, tuberculosis due to the bovine organism is negligible. We can not find in Doctor Price's admirable sketch of infant tuberculosis, or elsewhere, reference to one matter which in our opinion requires to be brought forward for consideration. Calmette's method of stemming tuberculosis in those exposed to massive infection applies only to the human form. In France, all milk is pasteurized, so bovine tuberculosis is uncommon. When Calmette's process is introduced into England, it may fail to produce the results it is alleged to do on the other side of the Channel, for in England the milk supply is-- what our wretched code allows it to be, and bovine tuberculosis is frequent..."

Citrus Industry

 An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for October 16 says: "At the present time the Florida citrus industry is entering on a new period of discovery and of development. The citrus industry is finding itself, is discovering new ways and methods by which to conduct its important business; also, this industry is discovering new uses for the fruit that it has been proved can be grown successfully and in abundance, the latter practically without limit. At the present time more citrus fruit is being canned, or will be canned in the present season, than in any time past. More fruit, also, will be used for the extraction of juice, that is coming into popular favor to a surprising and gratifying extent. In this latter connection the Florida Citrus Exchange has announced the making of contracts with one of the largest dairy corporations of the country for the distribution of fresh orange juice to consumers, just as they are furnished, in their homes, with milk... Also, it is quite possible that by keeping inferior citrus fruits out of the market, and utilizing them as above indicated, better prices will be received by the growers, and will be paid gladly by consumers who thus will be enabled to secure first quality fruit only. All these things are likely to work for the very best interest of citrus fruit growers, and especially with the best of business management applied all along the line, from the growers to delivery to consumers of fruit and canned citrus products, and, now, citrus fruit juices also. The citrus industry of Florida is finding its way, is advancing by and because of cooperation..."



Farm Tax-
ation

An editorial in *Successful Farming* for November says: "Farm property is visible; it is taxed on sight. Much urban property is invisible; it escapes the assessors' eyes. By bringing it to light and properly assessing it rural taxpayers are saved millions of dollars. The story of how several hundred Illinois farmers resisted unfair taxes and secured relief, by banding together and going into courts, is told on another page. Where similar conditions exist, similar relief may be had. Other States are working along other lines. The newly created State Board of Assessment and Review, in Iowa, concluded its first year on July 1. In that time it had listed for taxation \$25,000,000 worth of public utility property and real estate which had escaped its proper share of taxes, and \$100,000,000 worth of moneys and credits, stocks and bonds, which the owners had failed to reveal to the assessors. This enabled the board to order a reduction of one-half mill in the State tax levy, from 11 mills in 1930 to 10½ mills in 1931, a saving of \$500,000, of which \$300,000 will be to rural taxpayers. A still larger saving was effected in school, village, township, and county taxes, where the greater part of the tax burden lies and the most extravagance exists."

Food Prices

Retail food prices in the United States as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor showed an increase of approximately one and a third per cent on Sept. 15, 1930, when compared with Aug. 15, 1930, and a decrease of almost nine and one-half per cent since Sept. 15, 1929. The bureau's weighted index numbers, with average prices in 1913 as 100.0, were 160.8 for Sept. 15, 1929, 143.7 for Aug. 15, 1930, and 145.6 for Sept. 15, 1930. During the month from Aug. 15, 1930, to Sept. 15, 1930, 18 articles on which monthly prices were secured increased as follows: Strictly fresh eggs, 11 per cent; pork chops, 7 per cent; lard, 6 per cent; chuck roast, butter, and potatoes, 3 per cent; rib roast, plate beef, sliced bacon, canned red salmon, and navy beans, 2 per cent; sirloin steak, round steak, leg of lamb, cheese, and rice, 1 per cent; and sliced ham and hens, less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. Eleven articles decreased: Onions, 10 per cent; cabbage, 9 per cent; prunes, 4 per cent; sugar, 3 per cent; flour, 2 per cent; oleomargarine, canned tomatoes, coffee, bananas, and oranges, 1 per cent; and tea less than five-tenths of 1 per cent. The following 13 articles showed no change in the month: fresh milk, evaporated milk, vegetable lard substitute, bread, cornmeal, rolled oats, cornflakes, wheat cereal, macaroni, pork and beans, canned corn, canned peas, and raisins.

Meat Prices

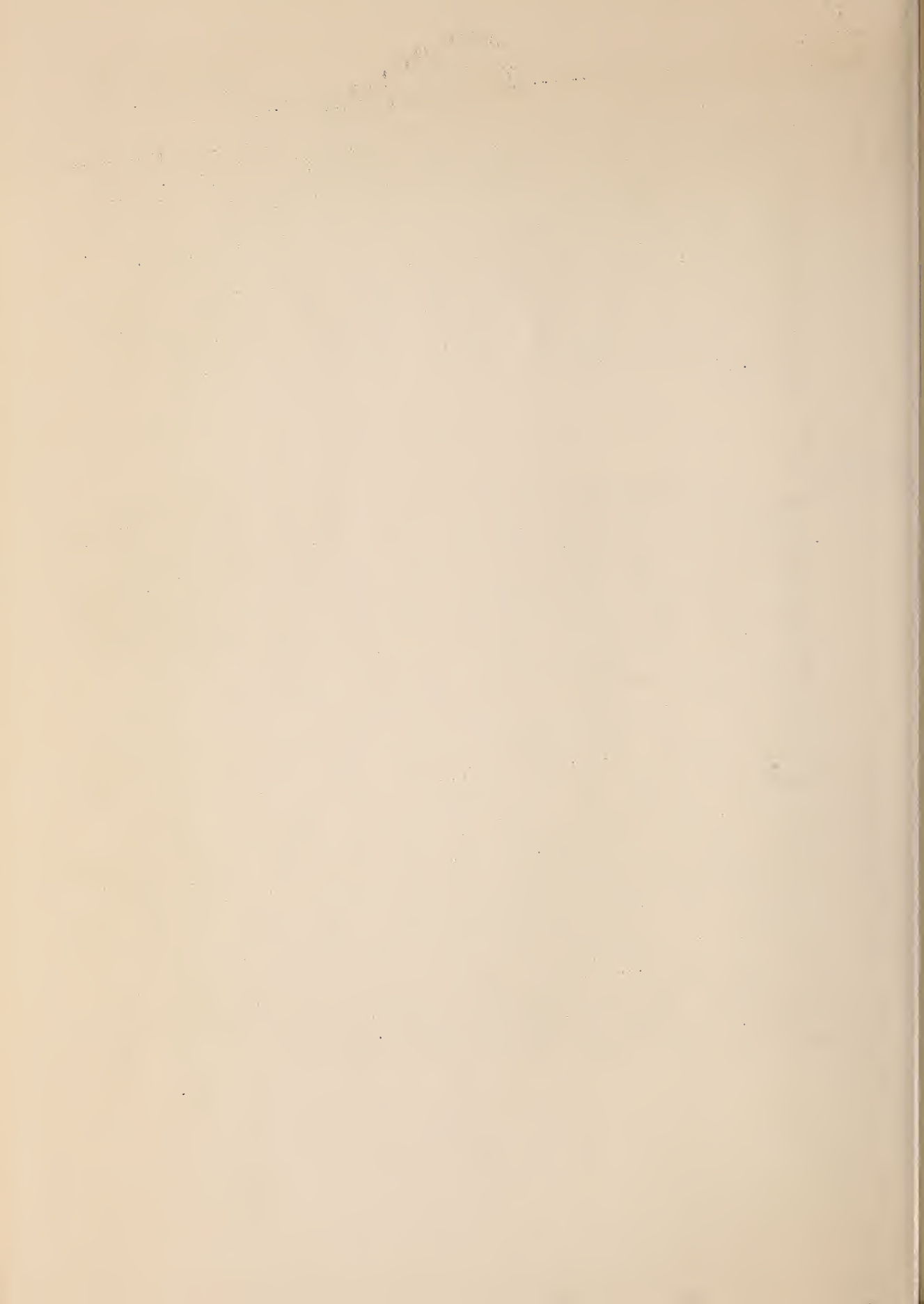
Most meats are wholesaling at present from one-fifth to one-third lower than they were a year ago, Wm. Whitfield Woods of Chicago, president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, stated at Chicago, October 20, in addressing members of the institute in session there in annual convention. The wholesale prices of fresh pork cuts are slightly lower now than they were last year, but the prices of smoked pork cuts are slightly higher, he added. The institute is the trade, research, and educational organization which represents the American industry. Several hundred packers from all parts of the United States, whose sales aggregate more than three billion dollars annually, are in attendance. "Following a decided improvement in demand, which became apparent about two months ago, the wholesale prices of most meats, especially beef and veal, have strengthened somewhat from the relatively low levels

reached during the summer, but are substantially lower than they were a year ago," Mr. Woods stated. "The declines in beef prices, as compared with a year ago, run from 20 to 35 per cent, varying according to grade and weight. In general, the choicest grades have declined least. Veal prices are from 13 to 20 per cent lower than a year ago. Fresh pork prices have fluctuated considerably during the last two months and at present are slightly lower than they were a year ago. Smoked meats, which have remained relatively steady during the last few months, are from 5 to 10 per cent higher than they were a year ago. The wholesale prices of lamb, which in September reached the lowest level since 1914, are still very low. Supplies are plentiful and present wholesale prices are about 30 per cent lower than they were a year ago."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The Fruit Products Journal for October says: "Facts about pure food can successfully compete with music or drama for the attention of the radio audience, in the experience of W. W. Vincent, chief of the western district of the Food and Drug Administration, United States Department of Agriculture. He arrives at this conclusion because hundreds of letters from the audiences of three National Broadcasting Company stations of the Pacific coast testify that information on 'how to read the label' given by Mr. Vincent each Thursday morning at 9.45 o'clock, makes absorbingly interesting reading. Most of Mr. Vincent's 'fan mail' includes requests for additional facts on how to read the label as a guide to discriminating buying of foods and drugs. Women's clubs having large memberships have taken up the study in a body. Some housewives invite their neighbors in to listen to the broadcast and discuss the subjects later. Educational institutions, too, realize that the homemaker should have a knowledge of the food law. An instructor at the University of California, Berkeley, writes: 'If your talks are available for distribution we should be glad to have a set for reference and use with classes in Food Economics.' Food manufacturers are equally enthusiastic over the series of talks. They feel that consumer information will better the sale of quality products. One writes: 'Surely your talks in the interest of pure foods are helpful to any manufacturer who is endeavoring to put his products out in a worth while manner.' Another: 'In our house organ which goes to 5,300 producers we are printing a notice of your broadcast.' And yet another: 'We have always been firm believers in the policy of educating the ultimate consumer into reading the labels in the packages of food products, or drugs, which she may purchase.'..."



Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Oct. 20.--Livestock prices: Cattle, slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$12.50; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$8.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$12.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7 to \$8.75. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.50 to \$10.05; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$9.65; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.50 to \$9.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.25 to \$9.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

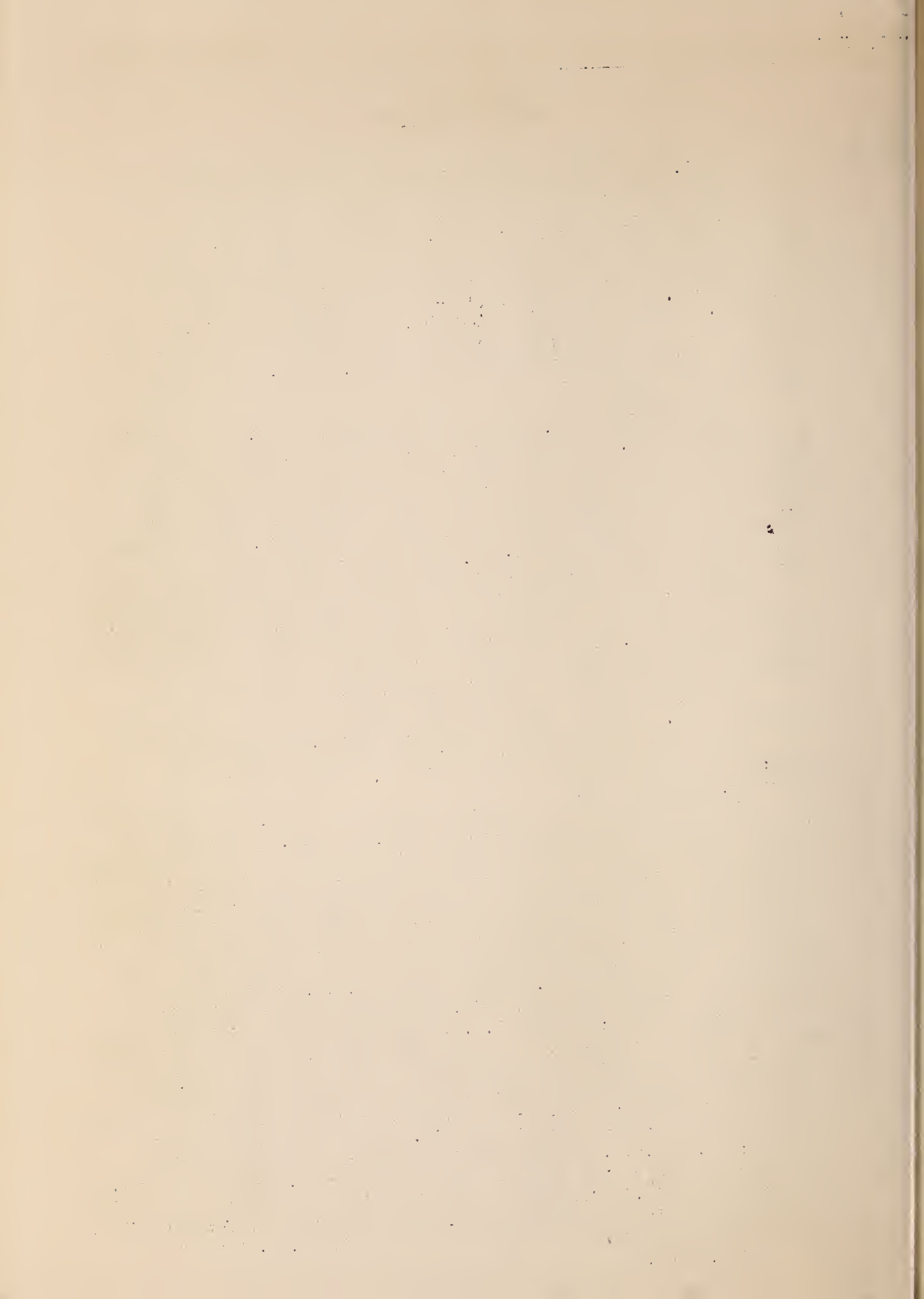
Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 80 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 84 $\frac{3}{8}$; No.2 red winter St. Louis 87 to 88 $\frac{1}{2}$; Kansas City 84 to 85 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Kansas City 74 to 74 $\frac{1}{2}$; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 80 $\frac{3}{4}$; Minneapolis 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 74 $\frac{1}{2}$; Kansas City 78 to 80; No.3 yellow corn Chicago old 81 to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$; Minneapolis 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 76 $\frac{1}{2}$; St. Louis 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 81; Kansas City 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 81; No.3 white oats Chicago 36 $\frac{1}{4}$; Minneapolis 32 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 32 $\frac{7}{8}$; St. Louis 36 $\frac{1}{2}$; Kansas City 36 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 10 points to 9.58¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 17.31¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 10.20¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 10.23¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score, 39¢; 90 score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.75-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in large city markets; steady at \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Aroostook County points. Northern Round Whites higher at \$1.65-\$2 per 100 pounds in Chicago carlot market; too few sales to establish a price in Wisconsin because most warehouses closed to guard against field-frosted stock. New York Danish-type cabbage stronger at \$18-\$25 per ton in terminal markets; \$11-\$13 f.o.b. western New York points, with sacked stock at \$13-\$16. Northern Danish-type slightly stronger at southeastern Wisconsin points around \$3.50-\$10 per ton, f.o.b. usual terms. New York yellow onions mostly \$1.10-\$1.65 per 100-pound sack in city distributing centers; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. shipping points. Midwestern yellows jobbing at 80¢-\$1.65 in terminal markets. The 50-pound sacks brought generally 45¢-85¢ in consuming centers. The 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch Valencia-type onions were returning 90¢-\$1.10 per 100-pound sack at shipping points in Colorado and \$1.25-\$1.85 in city markets. New York Rhode Island Greering apples jobbed at \$1-\$1.50 per bushel basket in terminal markets; \$1.15 f.o.b. western New York points. Chicago reported Illinois Jonathans at \$1.65-\$1.75 per bushel or \$6.50-\$7 per barrel. Eastern Grimes \$1.40-\$1.50 per bushel basket in a few cities. Virginia yellow sweet potatoes jobbing at \$2.25-\$3 per barrel in New York City, with Delaware and Maryland bushel hampers at \$1-\$1.15. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XXXIX, No. 19

Section 1

October 22, 1930.

COLONEL WOODS TO HEAD UN- EMPLOYMENT AID

A national organization to deal with unemployment problems began to take shape yesterday when President Hoover, after a conference with a special group of Cabinet members, announced designation of Col. Arthur Woods, a former New York police commissioner, to head it, according to the press to-day. The report says: "An immediate muster of plans and personnel under his direction was forecast...While the President is said to regard the situation as serious, particularly as unemployment has a drought problem running parallel to it which entails efforts both in city and agricultural zones, he is also anxious to prevent exaggeration in discussions of the subject. From data now in the hands of the Federal Government, largely compiled by the Census and Labor branches, the number of unemployed workers was placed at 3,500,000 and, it was pointed out, 1,000,000 persons are always so unemployed..."

AT MEAT PACKERS INSTITUTE CON- VENTION

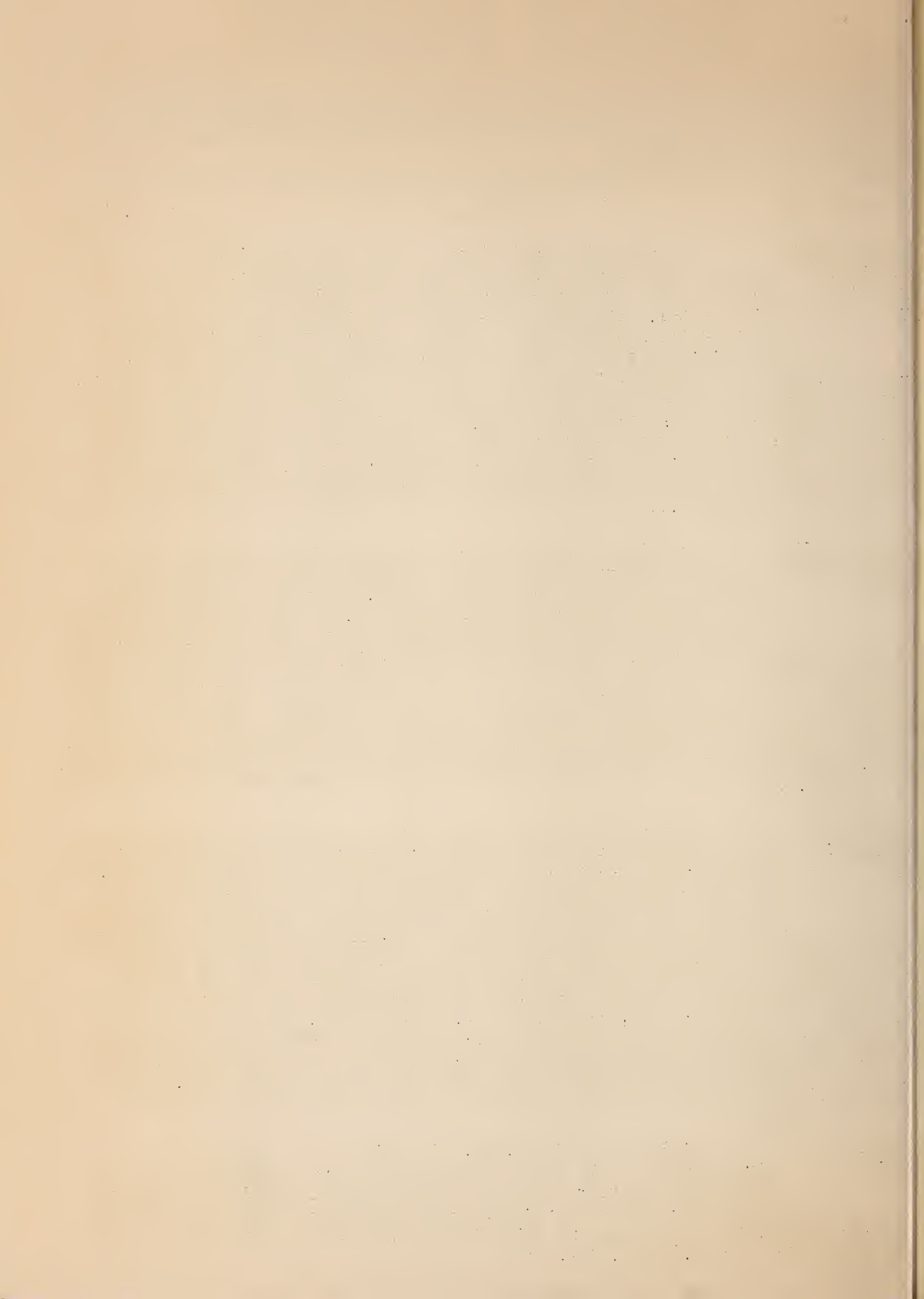
A Chicago dispatch to-day reports: "A prediction that the butcher of tomorrow may be like a cafeteria chef, and clerks may serve out meat like restaurant waiters, was made by John R. Mohler of the Federal Department of Agriculture, in reviewing the progress of livestock and meat industry before the Institute of American Meat Packers convention yesterday. 'It takes no longer to buy meat in the average American butcher shop than it requires to buy any other form of food,' Mr. Mohler said. 'Wider use of meat can be expected by making it easier to buy.' Exports of meats and fats from the United States in 1930 will probably exceed \$150,000,000 in value, according to Charles E. Herrick of the institute's foreign relations and trade committee. During the first eight months packing product exports were worth \$110,000,000, he said...."

CANADIAN AND AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

A London dispatch to-day states that at the Imperial Conference yesterday it was said the most important question facing Canada and Australia was that of the disposal of wheat. The subject was gone over in all its phases. The committee is working on a marketing plan, the purpose of which is to give the dominions a guaranteed market in the United Kingdom, a spokesman said. He added that during the last five years an average of forty-seven per cent of the wheat imported into the British Isles came from the dominions and the object of the present endeavor is to increase this to at least fifty per cent. Otherwise the quota scheme is not likely to be worth while. The report says: "The plan so far considered applies only to control at ports. The Government would announce what percentage of its total needs must come from the dominions and purchasers of grain would have to supply their needs accordingly. It was stated that the question of price fixing had not yet been discussed."

FEDERAL REVENUE

A decrease of \$62,471,504 in Federal tax receipts in the first quarter of the present fiscal year, as compared with the same period last year, was announced October 20 by the Internal Revenue Bureau. From July 1 to Sept. 30 the Government income from all tax sources was \$708,363,707, as compared with \$770,835,212 in the first three months of the last fiscal year. (Press, Oct. 21.)



Section 2

Brazilian
Fruit Pro-
duction

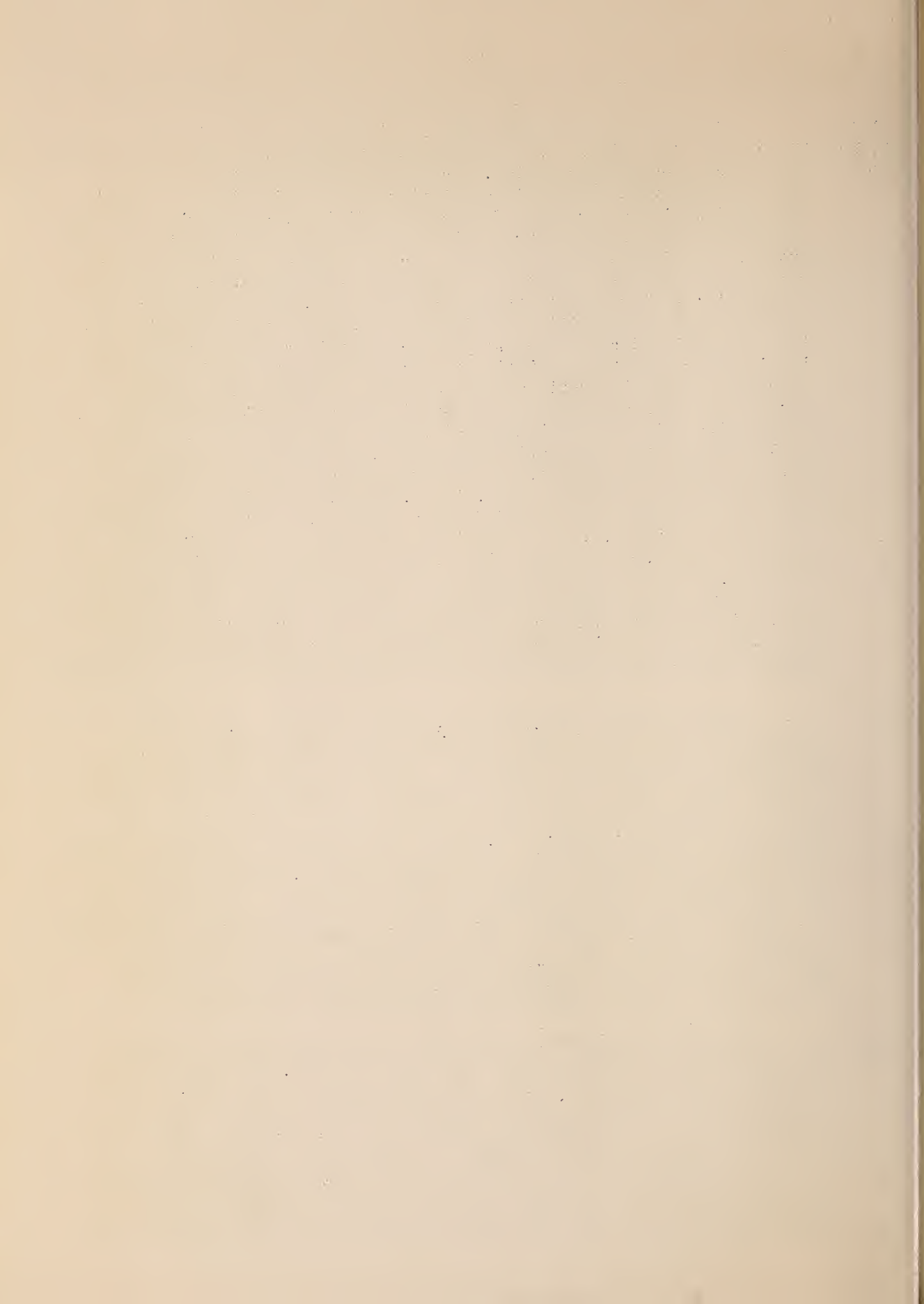
October Bulletin of The Pan American Union says: "The (Brazilian) Minister of Agriculture, appreciating the value to the nation of an increased pineapple production, has instructed the Institute of Agricultural Promotion to compile statistics for the districts now growing this fruit, give an account of present conditions, and consider the possibility of transforming such regions into centers of intensive cultivation. The institute has also been asked to make a study of the various systems of packing employed in shipping and suggest changes or improvements; to investigate transportation conditions and indicate to local and State authorities any immediate measures that would facilitate shipment and reduce costs; to arrange with growers for the organization of cooperative societies to promote production and stimulate consumption both in Brazil and abroad; and to install demonstration farms in the pineapple-growing districts on land granted by the State, by municipalities, or by individuals, these farms to serve as experimental centers for cooperative societies...The growing of oranges is being stimulated in Brazil, where there are many varieties yielding fruit of widely different shape, taste, color, and acidity. The varieties known as Bahia, Pera, and Selecta, however, are those cultivated to the greatest extent...Of the total number of trees in the State of Sao Paulo 5,500,000 are young trees, which should be yielding a minimum of 6,000,000 boxes annually within the next five years. The largest and most up-to-date groves in the State are to be found in the districts of Limcoira, Sorocaba, Taubate and Cacapava. The production of the 1,617,010 trees now in bearing is estimated at 1,451,101 boxes. Exports from the State during 1928 amounted to 205,379 boxes..."

Cotton
Acreage

Walter Parker, economist for Fenner and Beane, New Orleans, writes under the title, "Practical Aid for the Cotton Producer," in Manufacturers Record for October 16. He says in part: "Superficially, the problem of checking the South's regular tendency to produce a surplus of cotton could be solved by inspiring country bankers and merchants to withhold seasonal credits, except where cotton farmers pledge themselves to reduce acreage. Actually, the problem is far deeper than that. The system under which the Southern States produce cotton does not lend itself to such a change in credit conditions. The remedy lies not in curtailing the right of the farmer to produce whatever he desires to produce, but in opening the eyes of producers themselves to the basic economics involved. Were every cotton producer prepared and able to hold his portion of any unwanted surplus off the market, the problem of adjusting supply to demand would automatically solve itself..."

Forest
Pathology

Dr. Ernest E. Hubert, professor of forestry, School of Forestry, University of Idaho, is the author of an extensive paper on forest pathology in Science for October. He says in part: "The future control work in forest pathology, until intensive forestry arrives, will be confined mainly to the parasitic diseases such as the white pine blister rust, with special regard to measures of exclusion in an effort to prevent the introduction of new diseases. The control of heartrot diseases may in some cases rest on special methods of treatment, but as shorter cutting cycles become the rule and more and more products are made from young trees of small size, we will find that pathological cutting cycles



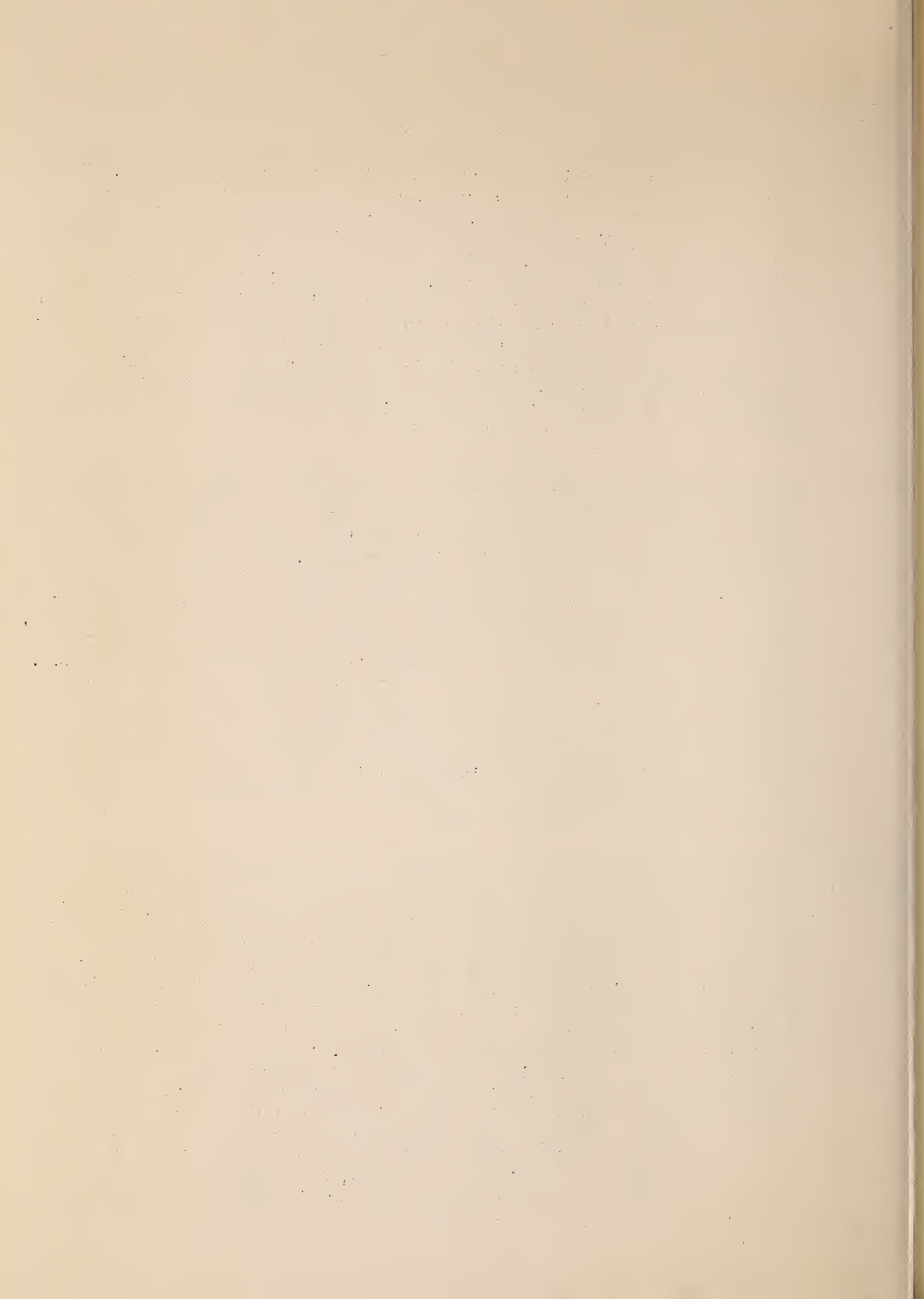
will eventually eliminate a large amount of the heartrot losses. The crop of the future will be a cellulose crop, with short cutting ages and new methods of harvesting. The step from lumber to derived products and to synthetic products from pulp is not great, and the future will see lumber and other wood products manufactured from pulp obtained from small trees and young stands. A stand cut in its youth has developed little heartrot and no fungous fruiting bodies. It, therefore, leaves no great legacy of disease to the oncoming stand and suffers itself but slightly from cull due to decay. But a stand cut in its later years carries with it an accumulation of heartrot and of fruiting bodies which in turn spread infection to the oncoming forest. In Idaho the decay factor is an important one in the management of hemlock and white fir on the cut-over areas and represents a problem which is closely knit with the future growth of white pine..."

Health In-
stitute

An editorial in The Journal of the American Medical Association for October 18 says: "On May 26 the President attached his signature to the act establishing the National Institute of Health. This bill, sponsored by Senator Joseph E. Ransdell, was approved by the American Medical Association and actively supported by practically every organization devoted to the advancement of human welfare. In accordance with the act, the Hygienic Laboratory of the Public Health Service, with its long record of accomplishments, is merged into a new institution with well nigh unlimited opportunities for scientific research.... A review of the activities of the Hygienic Laboratory in medical research would comprise many columns of print and would reach into the fields of chemistry, pharmacology, zoology, the biologic sciences and a wide range of subjects intimately concerned with the mysteries of health and disease. The National Institute of Health, therefore, comes into a rich inheritance. It assumes at once the potentialities of a well organized institution with a number of problems under investigation and many others awaiting attack...."

Science and
Unemploy-
ment

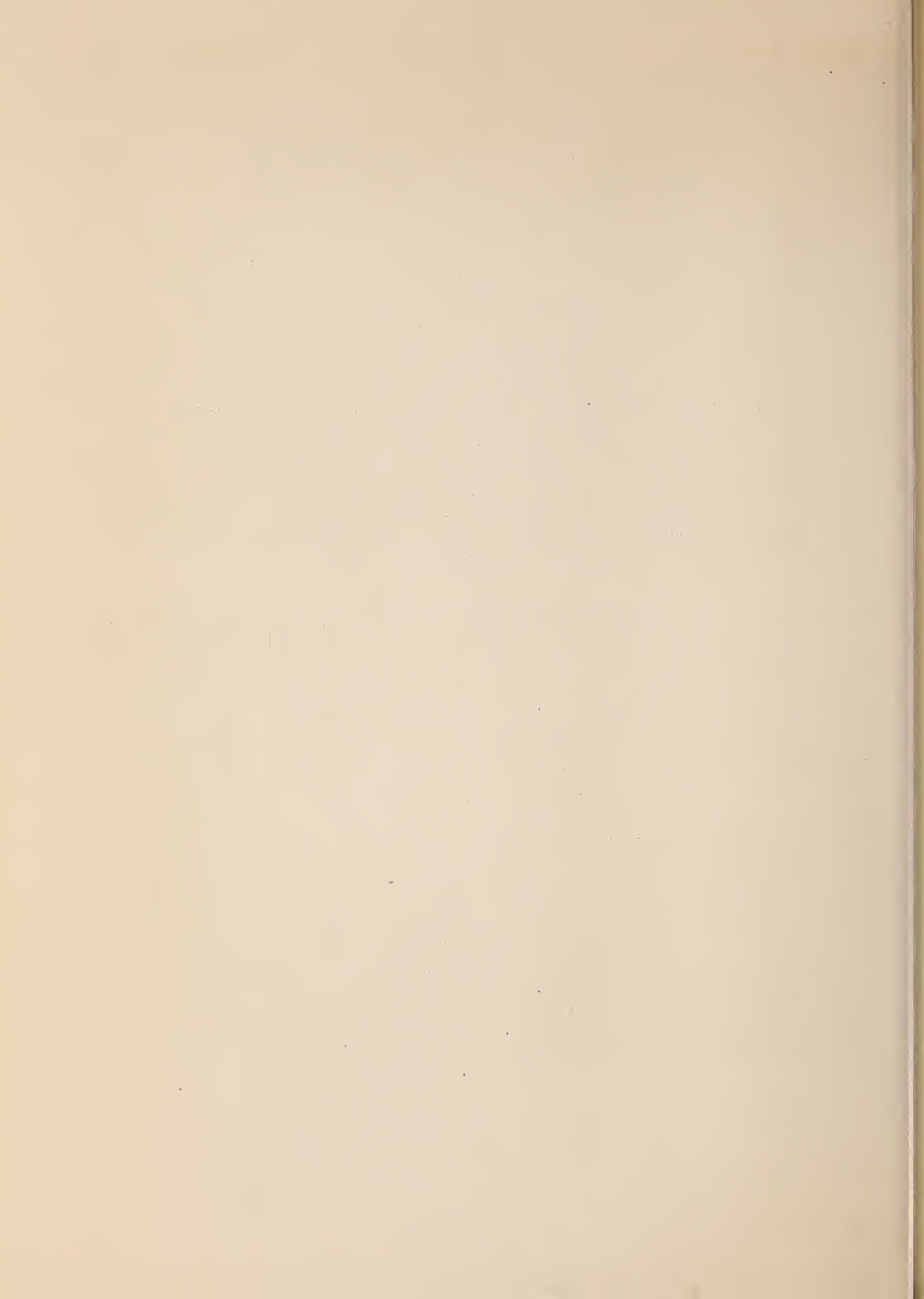
An editorial in Nature (London) for October 4 says: "Among the subjects discussed at the recent meeting of the British Association, few have attracted so much interest or comment as the relation of science to unemployment and to labor. The question was fairly raised in Prof. T. E. Gregory's presidential address on 'Rationalization and Technological Unemployment,' and his assertion that rationalization, one of the most popular remedies for unemployment, may in itself be one of the causes producing the evil, was not seriously challenged in the discussion which followed. If, therefore, we have to admit that the elaboration of scientific methods of production and management is increasing, even if temporarily, the volume of unemployment, it is at least intelligible that labor should be dubious about acknowledging or accepting that leadership of science which we have frequently discussed in these columns. There is, indeed, in the present situation much to excuse a passing reflection that perhaps, after all, the people of Erewhon were wiser than ourselves in destroying their machines, lest, as Marx predicted, the machines reversed the original relation and the workmen became the tool and appendage of a lifeless mechanism...To-day



in the Ruhr ninety per cent, and in Belgium eighty per cent, of the coal produced is mined with pneumatic picks, and the mine of the future will probably be a brilliantly illuminated underground workshop, operated by electricity, the miner a skilled mechanic. The magnetic crane enables a workman to operate from a control-house at one time tons of pig-iron which formerly men handled in discomfort, pig by pig. The comfort and the welfare of the few, on this view, may, however, be too dearly purchased when we consider the lot of the displaced workers, and perhaps still more the repression of individuality and the retarded development which, as Marx predicted, have often accompanied mass production...If there is a sense in which science, through the uncontrolled development of its mechanical applications, has seriously threatened the physical and mental development of man, it is still to the free play of creative scientific thought in industry, in politics, in society, that we must look for the liberation of man from mechanization and for the control of the material and economic forces in his environment which at times assume such threatening proportions.....It has now the task of revealing to man the channels in which his instincts and individuality can find a safer and a finer expression in cooperation in the exploration of yet unrevell'd secrets of nature, the conquest of disease, and of those other factors in his environment which still take their toll of human life and happiness...."

Taxation

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for October 18 says:"... Tax costs have continued to mount with agriculture's end of the tax stick getting shorter and shorter. People have been prone to accept the situation as one of the inevitable things in life. The result is that these mounting tax costs with an unfair proportion levied against the farming industry are one of the real problems of agriculture at the present time and make it absolutely essential that tax programs should be revised to give needed relief. The great difficulty centers around the general property tax, which has become the chief source of revenue for local and State units of government. Inaugurated in a time when property consisted largely of real estate, it is entirely out of date and inadequate under present conditions, when so much wealth is invested in intangibles. As a result, intangible property escapes its fair share of taxation in most instances, although it may produce greater income in proportion to its value than farm lands, for instance. Real estate which is easily identified and can not be hidden bears the brunt of the tax burden...Several solutions have been proposed to remedy the farm tax problems, and some States have already made a satisfactory start toward tax reform. Among the proposals suggested are, a State income tax, sales tax, distribution of school taxes on State and national basis, and simplification and increased efficiency in county and local units of government..."



Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Oct. 21.--Livestock prices: Cattle, slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$12.50; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$8.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$9.75 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$12.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7 to \$8.75. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.35 to \$9.70; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9 to \$9.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations) \$8.50 to \$9.25. Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8.25 to \$9.60; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

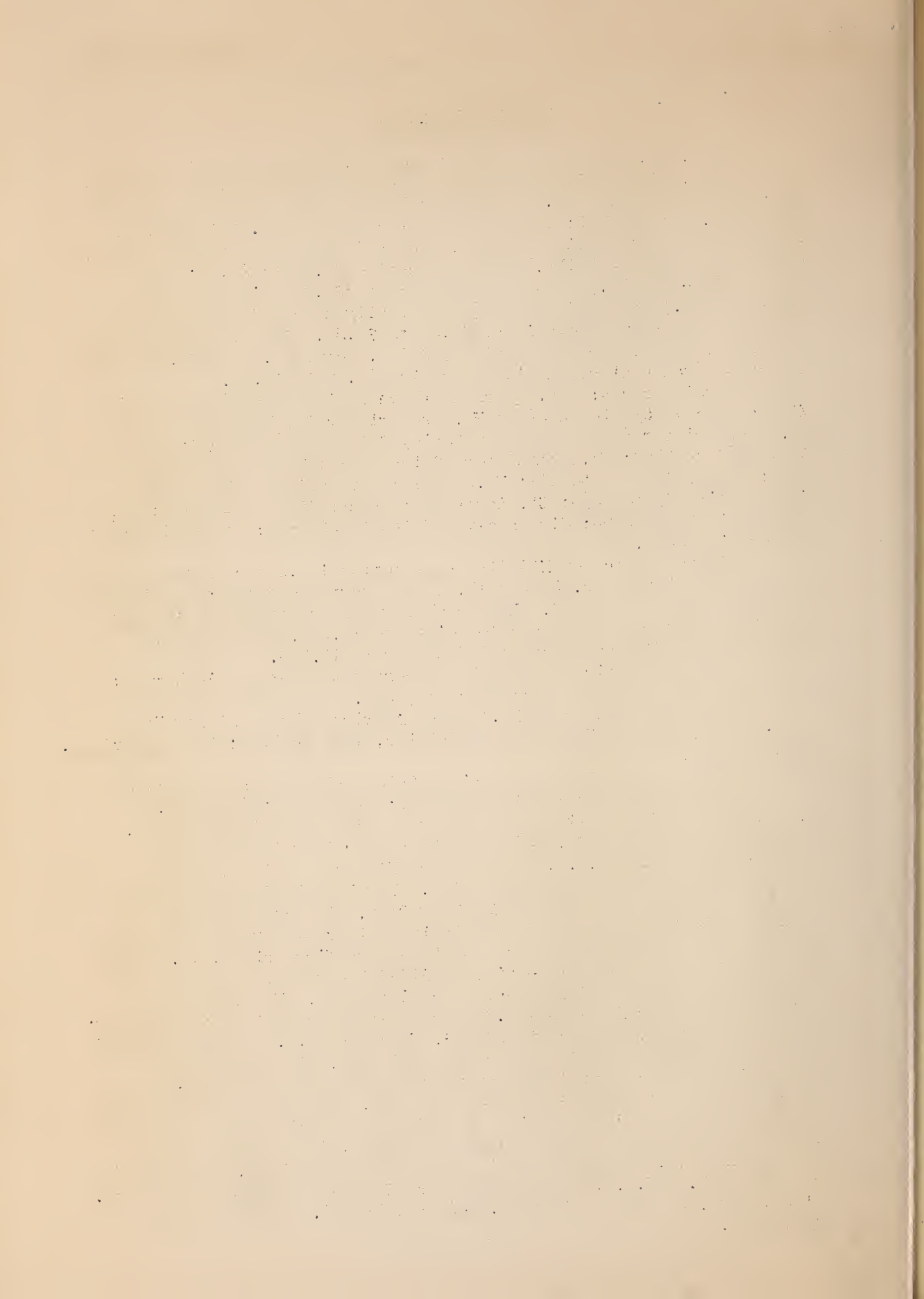
Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 79 $\frac{5}{8}$ to 83 $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; No.2 red winter St. Louis 86 to 88¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 74 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 75 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 81¢; Minneapolis 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 73 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 79 to 80¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 82 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 83 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 74 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 81¢; Kansas City 80 to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats 36 to 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 32 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 32 $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; St. Louis 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 7 points to 9.65¢ per lb. On the corresponding day last year the price stood at 17.78¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 10.30¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 10.29¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 40¢; 91 score, 39¢; 90 score, 36¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Young Americas, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes about steady at \$1.65-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in terminal markets; stronger at \$1.30-\$1.40 f.o.b. Presque Isle, with most shippers holding for higher prices. Northern Round Whites \$1.60-\$2 per 100 pounds in Chicago carlot market; about \$1.50 f.o.b. southeastern Minnesota points. Too few sales in Wisconsin to establish price. New York Danish-type cabbage jobbing at \$18-\$22 per ton in New York City, with domestic-type at \$15-\$17. Danish-type steady at shipping points at a range of \$11-\$13 per ton bulk or \$15-\$16 sacked. Southeastern Wisconsin f.o.b. market sharply higher at an asking-price of \$16-\$22 per ton, as stock still unharvested was damaged somewhat by cold weather. New York yellow onions jobbing mostly at \$1-\$1.60 per 100-pound sack in city markets; weaker at shipping points at 85¢-95¢. Michigan f.o.b. market 75¢-85¢ per 100-pound bag or 43¢-45¢ per 50-pound sack, with demand slow. Terminal markets reported midwestern yellows selling at 80¢-\$1.40 per 100-pound sack or 45¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack. Too few sales at southeastern Colorado shipping points to establish a price there. New York Rhode Island Greening apples jobbing at \$1-\$1.50 per bushel basket; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. loading stations in western New York, with Baldwins returning \$1.35 f.o.b. Chicago market an Illinois Jonathans was steady at \$1.65-\$1.75 per bushel or \$6.50-\$7 per barrel. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

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Section 1

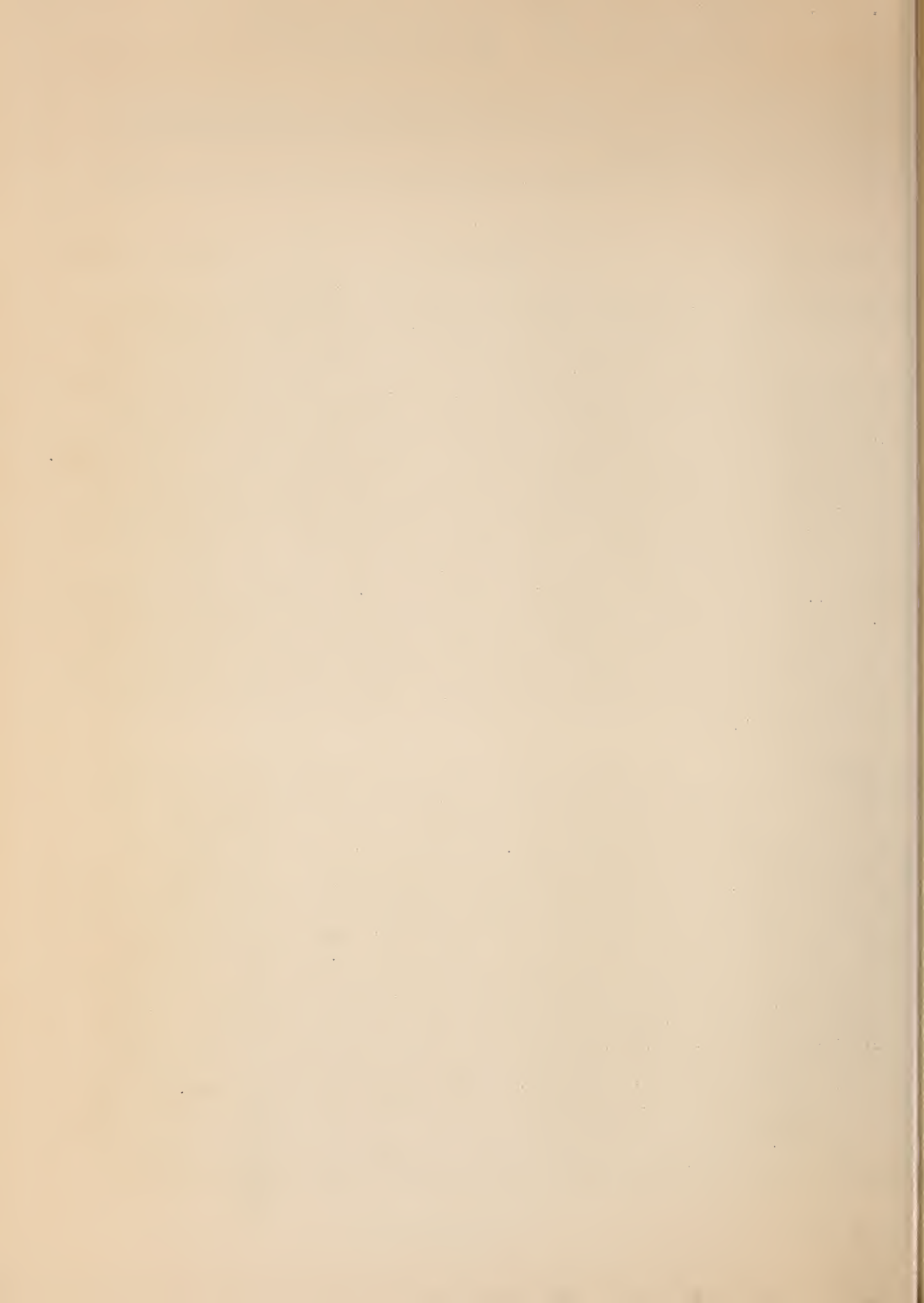
October 23, 1930.

CHICAGO BUSINESS CONFERENCE

A Chicago dispatch to-day says: "Predictions of the revival of business on a scale hitherto unknown and of betterment of the agricultural situation and criticism of laws regulating business were voiced by speakers at the seventh Conference of Major Industries held yesterday at the University of Chicago. Eight outstanding leaders of business and industries discussed the current situation in their individual lines of activity at the conference held under the auspices of the Institute of American Meat Packers, in cooperation with the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Commercial and Industrial Clubs of Chicago....Fifty-seven guests of the conference, composed of university and college presidents and leaders in business and industry, and at least 1,000 others loudly applauded the optimistic forecasts regarding business and the welfare of the farmer. The prophecy of an unprecedented period of constructive activity in commerce and business came from George M. Verity, president of the American Rolling Mills Company, who spoke for the steel industry....That a brighter outlook is in store for agriculture was the statement of L. J. Taber, farm leader and Master of the National Grange. 'Agriculture is on the economic floor,' he said. 'There is only one place it can and will go, and that is forward and upward. Agriculture is the largest potential purchaser of the products of industry that this Nation possesses. It is just ready with increased income to do more to set the wheels of industry in motion than almost any other national factor.'...."

COMMODITY TRADING

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States announced yesterday that maintenance of commodity trading as an essential method in the efficient marketing of agricultural products had been indorsed through a referendum vote of the constituent organization members of the chamber, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Chambers of commerce and trade associations located in every State in the Union participated in the referendum. Four recommendations dealing with commodity exchange trade were overwhelmingly adopted and now become a part of the chamber policy. The recommendations and the vote cast were: That commodity exchange trading should be supported: For, 2,687; against, 111. That trading in futures on commodity exchanges should be supported: For, 2,597; against, 194. That intelligent and wisely regulated speculative buying and selling on commodity exchanges should be supported as a necessary factor in the economic distribution of agricultural products: For, 2,580; against, 199. That commodity exchanges should adopt such changes in their rules and regulations as will promote not only the interest of the producer, the merchant and the manufacturer of agricultural commodities, but also the general welfare of the public: For, 2,740 $\frac{1}{2}$; against, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$. The recommendations were based on the report of a special committee of the chamber which was designated more than a year ago to consider the subject of commodity exchange trading and its function in the marketing of agricultural products..."



Section 2

Abandoned
Farms

An editorial in The Fertilizer Review for October says: "The impression still prevails in some sections that continued fertilizer use causes the soil to deteriorate and will eventually result in the abandonment of the land on which it is used. The fact that there are so many abandoned farms in the Eastern States, where fertilizers have been used for a relatively long time, is no doubt responsible for this belief. That the association of fertilizer use with abandoned farms is erroneous is shown in a recent bulletin published by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. In this bulletin the author, Dr. Lawrence M. Vaughan, says: "In the study of abandoned farm areas, even though the population of the United States should increase 65 per cent in the next hundred years, as has been estimated by economists, New York farmers can abandon more poor land and yet increase total food production to provide for this increase in population. In most parts of the State, tile drainage, lime and fertilizers have been used enough to show what they will do; but thus far they have been used on only a very small proportion of the total acreage." Doctor Vaughan's conclusion from his study of abandoned farms is that when it will be necessary to increase production this can be done more cheaply by producing larger yields on the lands already in use, rather than in re-occupation of inferior lands already abandoned."

Canadian
Wheat Pool

T. A. McNeal, writing in Kansas Farmer for October 18, says: "The important question, of course, is whether the Canadian farmers, members of this gigantic organization, are benefited, are they better off than they would be if the pools had never been formed? I did not find anyone in Canada who said that the pool had not been a benefit. The only complaint I heard was that the wheat raisers who were out of the pool benefited by its operation without having to bear any of the cost; maybe that is so, but after all it seems to me that is not very material. If the members of the pool are better off than they would have been if the pool had never been formed, while they may feel that it is not fair that they bear the expense while outsiders reap a benefit, the important question is whether they are benefited. The pool certainly is efficient--that seems to be conceded. The expenses of marketing which must be borne by the producer certainly are less than he had to pay under the old system. The cost of interest charges, storage, administration and operating expenses varies a little in the different provinces, but so far as I heard, it did not anywhere exceed 4 cents a bushel, including the cost of distribution to the world trade by the central agency at Winnipeg, while the non-pool elevators make a charge of 5 cents. I do not know whether the pool will show a profit on its plan of handling the grain this year. It has been a hard year and there may be losses, although in the long run I do not think there will be, but in past years the pool management has been able to pay back to the members a handsome rebate. In one year it amounted to more than 4 million dollars. This went into the pockets of the pool members...."

Citrus Crop
Outlook

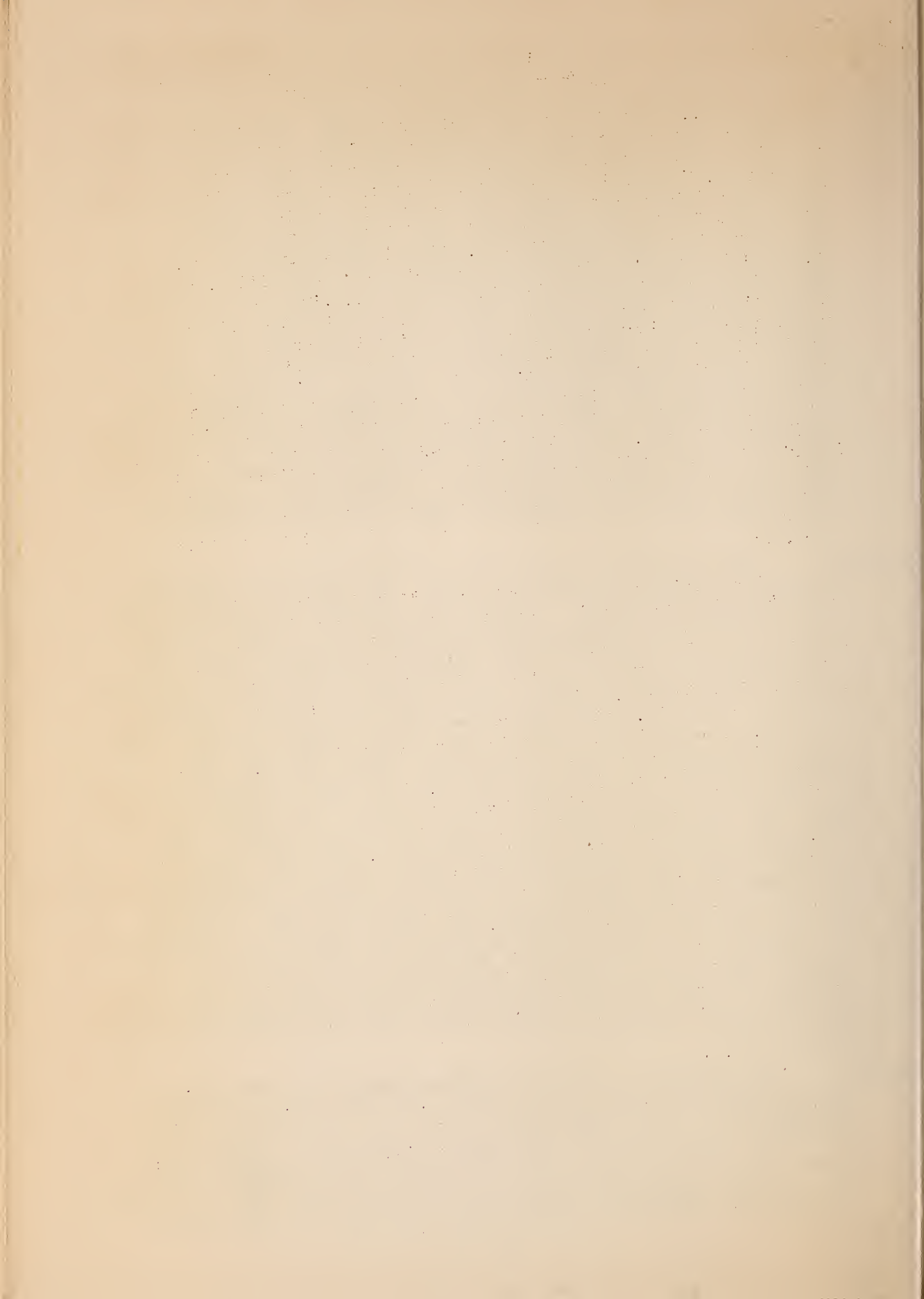
An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for October 21 says: "Giving out an interview on the citrus crop situation and prospects, R. B. Woolfolk, of Orlando, vice president of the American Fruit

Growers, Inc., has recently congratulated the people of Florida upon the State's present position and business outlook. Well known as conservative in his utterances and informed regarding the things of which he talks Mr. Woolfolk's presentation of facts and probabilities is interesting and important. He told of statistics studied lately, and remarked that Florida now stands well up with the best of the States of the country in business conditions. The citrus fruit industry, Mr. Woolfolk declares, is one of Florida's major activities, and is responsible for the uplift that is being felt.... 'The latest Federal crop estimate shows an excellent citrus crop on the trees,' according to Mr. Woolfolk, 'but it lacks much of being the largest crop ever produced in Florida, although this was predicted some time ago. As a matter of fact the Federal estimate is several million boxes below the figures some time ago discussed on the streets. The Florida Citrus Growers Clearing House Association's crop estimate is slightly below the Federal figures. But it is found by surveys by the United States Department of Agriculture, the clearing house and individual shippers, that the present crop is of the best quality ever produced in the State. This applies to oranges and grapefruit. Undoubtedly the quality of the present crop is far superior to that of the past two years,' he says...."

Cuban Highway Gerry Swinehart is the author of "Cuba Builds the Carretera Highway" in Buckeye Motorist for October. He says: "That enchanting tropical isle called Cuba opened a new world to the American motorist on October 10 when Cuban Government officials, as well as representatives from the United States, joined in dedicating the new 700-mile Carretera Central, said to be the longest single stretch of modern roadway in the world, extending from one end of the island republic to the other. Not until this magnificent ribbon of road was placed under construction in Cuba has the real charm of the country revealed itself to motoring Americans. As a consequence, Havana, long the hub of tourist activity in tropical America, now will share patronage with many an odd corner of Cuba, unspoiled by the trappings of a modern civilization, and heretofore undiscovered by visitors. It required such an un-to-date highway to bring the motorist in contact with the lofty mountain peaks, rich farm lands and verdant valleys that extend from the outskirts of Havana province to the eastern extreme of Oriente province in which is located Cuba's second city, Santiago de Cuba. The long highway, now more than four-fifths completed, represents an expenditure of government funds approximating \$100,000,000, but its boon to the economic development of Cuba has already been manifested in the establishment of quick and easy communication between rural and urban centers, with the usual advantage to inland farmers who must market their products in the cities...."

**Farm Board
Power**

Walter Parker, economist for Fenner and Beane, New Orleans, says in Manufacturers Record for October 16: "The Federal Farm Board has broad powers and a great deal of money. It...can do these things: It can aid and encourage the creation of strategically located warehouses for unhedged cotton, which will issue bonded warehouse receipts showing grade, character, staple and insurance carried. It can aid and encourage the creation of rediscounting facilities for loans against



such warehouse receipts, thus enabling local banks to carry such loans at favorable rates of interest. It can provide county schools of instruction in farm economy and in elemental world trade economy as it affects cotton. It can appear before Congress as a well informed advocate of fair play for the agriculturist in tariff legislation. It can, in so far as possible, anticipate world requirement, and advise the cotton producer in advance of planting season. In season and out, it can tell the farmer the truth regarding his own economic errors. At least some will profit thereby. Such action by the Farm Board, plus the valuable information available through the Bureaus of Plant and Animal Industry, regarding soils, seeds, fertilizers, etc., is just about all the effective help that can be given the farmer."

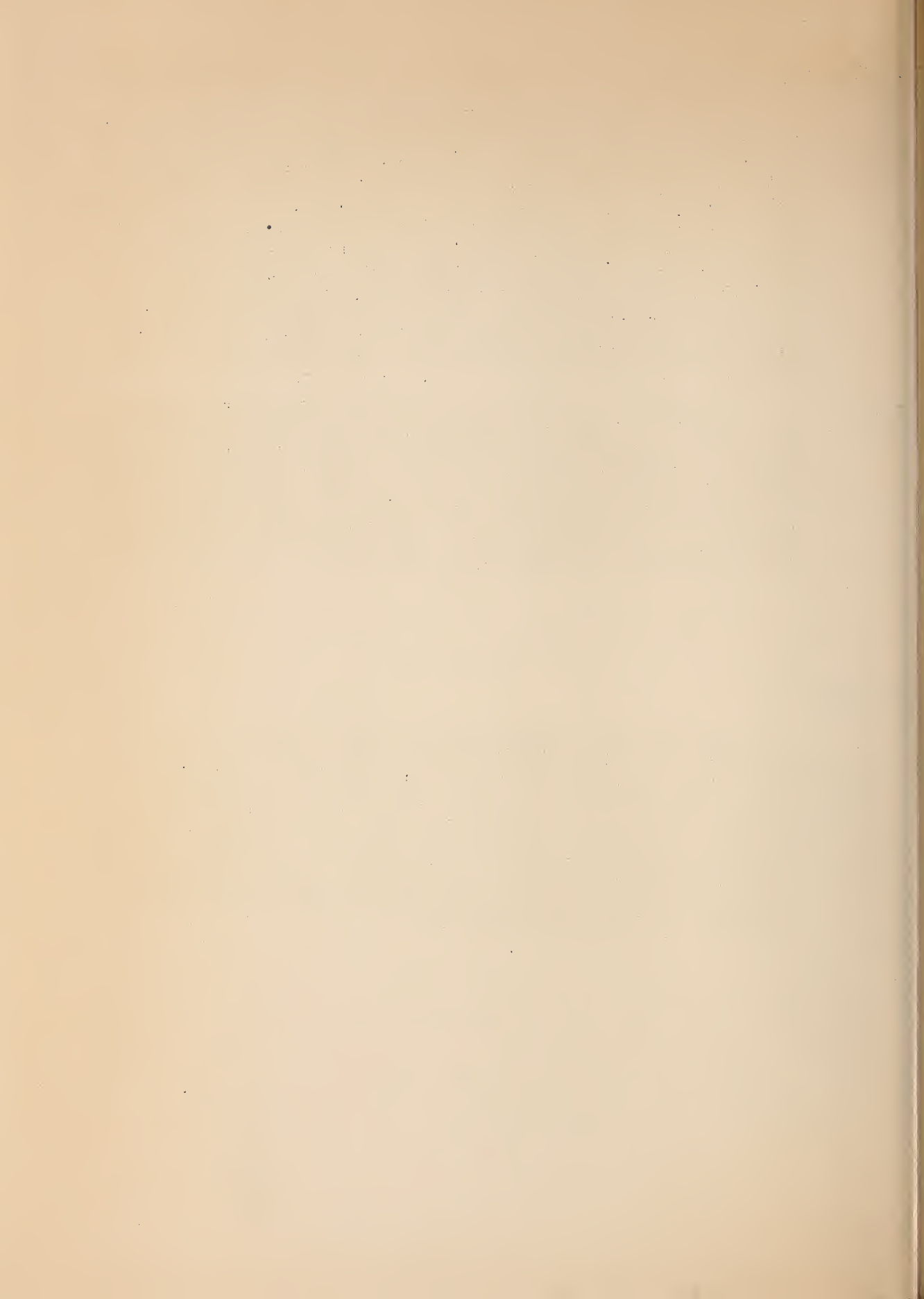
Taxation
Reform

An editorial in The Western Farm Life for October 15 says: "That farmers are taking an active interest in taxation reform is indicated by the organization of such groups as the one recently formed by thirty-one tax payers of the Pikes Peak region of Colorado, known as the El Paso County Tax Payers' Association. Its avowed purpose is to seek reduction of property taxes and to keep in close touch with the activities of all tax-making bodies. The organization is nonpartisan and it is expected that many others interested in tax reform will join. ..."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in American Nut Journal for October says: "The impetus given the pecan industry by the active cooperation of the United States Government through the incorporation of the \$500,000 National Pecan Marketing Association and through Government aid in organizing affiliated field stations in all the States of the pecan belt for the systematic, business-like marketing of pecans has revolutionized distribution methods in the industry. Everywhere throughout the belt there is unprecedented activity. Hundreds of thousands of pounds of pecans have been pledged for handling through the new association--of this year's crop...."



Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

Oct. 22.--Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$9.25 to \$12.50; cows, good and choice \$5.50 to \$8; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$10 to \$12.50; vealers, good and choice \$10.50 to \$12.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$7 to \$8.75. Hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$9.40 to \$9.75; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$9.15 to \$9.40; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$8.75 to \$9.35 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Sheep, slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$8 to \$9.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$5.50 to \$7.50.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (13% protein) Minneapolis 81 to 85¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 86¢; St. Louis 88 to 90¢; Kansas City 83½¢ to 86½¢; No.2 hard winter (not on protein basis) Chicago 79½¢; Kansas City 75¢; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 81¾¢; Minneapolis 74½ to 75½¢; Kansas City 78½ to 81¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 78½¢; Minneapolis 76½ to 77½¢; St. Louis 82½¢; Kansas City 80 to 82½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 36¼ to 36½¢; Minneapolis 33¾ to 33¾¢; St. Louis 37¢; Kansas City 36 to 36½¢.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.70-\$2.25 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; firm at \$1.40 f.o.b. northern Maine shipping points. Northern Round Whites about steady at \$1.60-\$2 per 100 pounds in Chicago carlot market; mostly \$1.60 with a few sales at \$1.70 in Waupaca section of Wisconsin. Too few sales in southeastern Minnesota to establish price. New York Danish-type cabbage stronger at \$20-\$25 per ton in large city markets; also stronger at western New York points at \$11-\$14 per ton bulk or \$15-\$17 sacked. Weather conditions had strengthened the Wisconsin f.o.b. market. Chicago reported 80-pound sacks of northern Danish-type cabbage selling at \$1; St. Louis quoted \$1.25-\$1.50 per cwt. New York yellow onions about steady at \$1-\$1.60 per 100-pound sack in consuming centers; 85¢-95¢ f.o.b. shipping points. Michigan f.o.b. sales at 75¢-85¢ and city sales of midwestern yellows at 80¢-\$1.40 per 100-pound bag; 50-pound sacks jobbing in terminals at 45¢-85¢. Rhode Island Greening apples from western New York were jobbing at \$1-\$1.75 per bushel basket in city markets; stronger at shipping points around \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b., with Baldwins returning \$1.30-\$1.35. Eastern Grimes sold mostly at \$1.50-\$1.75 in a few cities. Barrels of several varieties of apples returned \$3.75-\$4.50 f.o.b. Potomac Valley shipping points. Chicago reported Illinois Jonathans selling at \$1.65-\$1.75 per bushel basket; Michigan Greenings at \$1.35-\$1.50. Best yellow sweet potatoes from Eastern Shore of Virginia brought \$2.25-\$3.50 per barrel in terminal markets, with New Jersey bushel hampers at \$1.25-\$2.25. Maryland and Delaware bushels ranged \$1.10-\$1.40, and southern Nancy Halls \$1.10-\$1.65 per bushel.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 6 points to 9.71¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price was 17.43¢. New October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 10.41¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 8 points to 10.37¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

